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## U. S. OFFICIALS' DEPARTURE IS COMMENTED ON

Return of Mr. McReynolds and Assistants to Capital Said to Mean Government May Give New Haven Time

## INQUIRY CURTAILED

Sale of Railroad's Trolleys Ceases to Be Object of Inquiry—Work of Interstate Board Is on Different Lines

New England railroad men in Boston today attach much importance to the return to Washington of Gen. James C. McReynolds, United States attorney, and Jesse Atkins and T. W. Gregory, special agents of the department of justice, who have been investigating the affairs of the New Haven system.

Despite the fact that Mr. McReynolds declined to make known the object of his visit, it is said the departure of the investigators signifies that action has been taken on the request for a postponement of the inquiry made by Howard Elliott, the new president of the road.

When Mr. McReynolds arrived at the Hotel Bellevue Saturday he went into conference with the other two department of justice officials. It was then said that the appeal of Mr. Elliott to have the investigation deferred until the new management has had time to work out its policy, was discussed.

With a postponement of the inquiry, the railroad experts here are in full sympathy as they believe that there should be sufficient time for the executive head of the road to outline his plans. The proposed proceedings against the company under the Sherman act were taken up some time ago and were conducted apart from the interstate commerce commission investigation.

The extent of the department of justice inquiry when it began included the holdings of the road in trolley and steamship lines in New England, but with the recent sale of the western trolley lines in Massachusetts to a New York firm the field of investigation is said to have diminished.

The department of justice investigators were week-end guests of E. M. House of Magnolia.

## FRESH MACKEREL AGAIN IN TOWN IN GOOD SUPPLY

Mackerel, fresh from the seines, and brought to T wharf by the vessels from which they were caught, were again seen in Boston today. For several weeks no fresh mackerel have been landed here from the fishing grounds.

Most important of the four catches was that of the schooner Victor. She landed 500 large plump fish, 4000 medium sized, and 8000 small fresh mackerel. The catch sold to dealers for 10 cents per pound. Other arrivals: Marguerite Haskins 40 barrels small fresh, Terranova 40 barrels small fresh and 22 barrels mixed sized salt, and the Benjamin Smith eight barrels small fresh and 20 barrels small salt.

All the mackerel were caught off Chatham. They count about 300 to a barrel. Dealers prices on this fish: 35 and 40 cents each for large fresh, 15 and 20 cents each for medium, and 6 and 8 cents each for small.

**RUN ON BANK CONTINUES**  
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The City Savings Bank of Pittsfield experienced another miniature run on its deposits Saturday night between 7 and 9 o'clock, but the amount withdrawn was offset in part by new deposits, so that the net withdrawals amounted to about \$8000. This bank has been subjected to small runs for the past three days for some unexplainable reason.

**PASTOR MAY RECEIVE CALL**  
MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Rev. Herbert W. Carr of South Framingham, Mass., may receive a call to the Universalist church here. He occupied the pulpit here yesterday and the congregation subsequently expressed itself in favor of the call. Another meeting will be held to decide the matter.

## KING IN HIS YACHT ARRIVES AT COWES FOR BIG REGATTA WEEK AND EXPECTS TO SAIL COURSE

LONDON—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert with King George, Queen Mary and Princess Mary on board reached Cowes on Saturday afternoon. At the time of the King's arrival the most remarkable and interesting object afloat was the new Sopwith-But seaplane, which has lately been acquired by the admiralty and which is said to be the forerunner of a fleet of this type. This seaplane, under the able pilotage of J. A. Hawker, attracted considerable attention by the rapidity of its movements and its quick response to its steering apparatus.

## WORLD STUDENTS GO TO TECH ENGINEERING CAMP IN MAINE



Youths with instructors in front of administration building

Students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, most of them of the class of 1915, are preparing to leave for the institute's summer surveying camp, on the shore of Gardner's lake, near East Machias, Me., which opens Wednesday and continues until Sept. 23. Attendance is obligatory to all students in the civil, mining and sanitary engineering departments. Some of the students have left already. Most of them will leave Monday night. Tuesday will be spent at East Machias, pitching tents and getting camp ready for work. About 70 students are expected. These students come from all parts of the world.

The novelty of the Tech camp lies in the fact that it is compulsory in these courses. Hitherto the work has been voluntary. It is designed to relieve the congestion of the winter program by substituting for hurried and sporadic trips to the suburbs, sandwiched in between lectures and recitations, a consecutive study of civil engineering, where it can be pursued in most appropriate fields without interruption.

In a sense the surveying camp is a vacation, for the students live for a month in tents, eat camp food and work in a region famous as a summer resort. The men are thrown close together and get to know each other even better than during the winter work in the city.

The camp embodies the most recent ideas in summer camp construction. There is an excellent supply of drinking water, while an up-to-date sanitary system has been installed. The camp is lighted by incandescents. A portion of the equipment includes motor boats for hydrographic surveying and of course a flotilla of row boats and canoes.

In view of the summer engineering camp, the civil engineering courses at the institute have been modified so that the practical field work will all be done under the special advantages that the camp, the possibility of consecutive work and the lack of distractions will afford.

The means will be provided by the camp of affording to the students an inexpensive outing and vacation, with experience in just the kind of life that the engineer in his regular work is sure later to encounter.

In addition to students of the institute, there are a number of engineering students of many colleges and universities who have registered this year. It is expected that in future years many more of these will be accommodated.

## DELAYED BARGES TO GET UNDER WAY

Three barges, comprising the tow of the tug Swatara, which broke her tail shaft and was forced to anchor off Wellfleet Sunday, will proceed to their destinations tonight in tow of the tug Carlisle. The barge Philadelphia is for Boston, the Tabor for Portland, while the Mannheim will be taken to Bangor.

Tied astern of a string of barges in tow of the tug Catawissa, the tug Swatara is proceeding back to Philadelphia today for repairs. The Catawissa and the tug Gettysburg, both bound south, came across the Swatara at anchor and towed her into Provincetown harbor.

## EXPLANATION OF NATIONS ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON—Explanations of both Great Britain and Germany that their plan of non-participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition is due entirely to the cost, which they consider out of proportion to returns, have been accepted at the White House. But the President and Secretary of State Bryan, it is said, will continue to urge the two nations to reconsider.

## COL. GOETTING DENIES REPORTS

Councilor August H. Goetting of Springfield denies reports of his running for Lieutenant-Governor with Governor Foss at the head of the ticket.

## SHAKESPEARE AT STRATFORD SEEN BY BIG AUDIENCE

Mr. Benson and Players Please Crowd at Memorial Theater—Will Try Shaw and Masefield

LONDON—The Shakespeare summer season opened in the Memorial theater, Stratford-on-Avon, on Saturday night with the performance of "The Merchant of Venice." There was a large and enthusiastic audience including the United States ambassador.



Tents at Gardner's lake, where M. I. T. students pass nights

## REPUBLICANS ARE OUT WITH FOSS PAPERS

Boom for Democratic Executive to Head Ticket of Rival Party Is Started in Six Counties, Is Report

## SUPPORT IS STRONG

Nomination papers are being circulated for Governor Foss as a Republican candidate for Governor in six different counties of the state, said one of his political lieutenants today. These counties are Barnstable, Bristol, Worcester, Essex, Norfolk and Hampden. The Worcester county papers were said to be in the hands of several prominent Republicans of the city of Worcester. In Hampden county the circulation of papers centers about Westfield.

It was said that in Barnstable and Bristol counties there is a strong sentiment in favor of Governor Foss as the head of the Republican ticket and signatures were obtained, it was said, with little difficulty.

As it is necessary to get 250 signatures in each of the four counties the Governor figures that he can readily obtain enough signatures to file in case he decides to be a candidate for the Republican nomination. He has about two weeks in which to certify and file these signatures.

Nomination papers were filed at the Boston election commissioner's office today for Maurice Kane of Whitman as a candidate for the Republican nomination for state treasurer. Mr. Kane is opposed for this nomination by Charles L. Burrill of Boston.

Congressman Andrew J. Peters of Boston, Democrat, has notified the Democratic state leaders that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general. This information was given at the Democratic state headquarters today.

Already the Democratic party leaders have endeavored to get no less than a dozen well-known Democrats to be a candidate for office, but so far each one has declined.

The search for some one to run for this nomination will be continued this week. Nomination papers have been filed with the secretary of state for the following additional candidates, according to announcement today:

Senator—Republican, Alexander Holmes, first Plymouth district; Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., second Worcester. Representative, Republican, David J. Aaron, twenty-fifth Suffolk; Timothy F. McGrohan, seventh Bristol; Herbert A. Wilson, twenty-fifth Suffolk; Frederick B. Felton, second Franklin; James F. Collins, seventh Bristol; Charles H. Williams, nineteenth Middlesex.

Representative, Democratic, Alonzo D. Moran, twenty-first Middlesex; James R. McCue, thirteenth Suffolk; Francis M. Cummings, twenty-third Suffolk; John H. Buckley, twenty-fourth Suffolk; Vincent Brogna, sixth Suffolk.

Arthur W. Dolan of Boston has filed his papers for renomination for register of probate and insolvency for Suffolk county.

## COMMON CARRIER RIGHT REFUSED

Members of the public service commission today dismissed the petition of the Old Colony Street Railway Company, filed a number of years ago, asking for the right to act as a common carrier in the town of Weymouth.

## LOWER EXPRESS RATES ORDERED BY U. S. BOARD

Tariffs on Nearly All Commodities Are to Be Reduced by Oct. 15 Under General Ruling Just Made Public

## CHANGE IS WHOLESALE

New Forms of Receipts and Simple Methods of Arranging Charges for Routes Are Included in New Ruling

WASHINGTON—General reductions in express rates on parcels all over the country were ordered today by the interstate commerce commission. The new, reduced rates become effective Oct. 15. The reductions range from about 10 to 60 per cent, relieving shippers from exorbitant charges.

For two years the new rates are to be "experimental," the commission declared. Unless too great loss of revenue results to the express companies they will become permanent.

The express companies opposed vigorously the rate reductions, first ordered June 8, 1912. The rates were suspended pending further investigations. Today they are ordered finally to go into effect. The companies originally alleged that the new rates would reduce their revenues 30 per cent. Later they said the loss would be 15.33. Despite this opposition, the commission today ordered the two years trial, beginning next October.

The order was the result of a broad investigation of express rates begun over a year ago. It forces direct and close competition between the express companies and the federal parcel post. In many instances the new express rates are much lower than the parcel post rates.

Practically all rates on parcels under 50 pounds are lowered radically. On small packages carried more than 200 miles and less than 3000 miles, the new rates are near the parcel post rates.

(Continued on page eight, column one)

## TENORS TO SING IN COMING OPERA SEASON ANNOUNCED

Messrs. Constantino, Bonci and Clement Will Appear in Light Roles—Messrs. Ferrari-Fontana, Martinelli and Zenatello to Appear in Dramatic Parts

Florencio Constantino, the tenor, is expected to return to the Boston opera company next season, according to word sent to the company's Boston representatives from the summer office of Henry Russell, the director, in Paris. Mr. Constantino will probably come for a few special appearances in the course of an American tour.

Alessandro Bonci is in the list of Italian tenors to sing light roles. Giovanni Martinelli is to be heard in the tenor roles of "Aida" and "The Jewels of the Madonna." Mr. Giordini will make some appearances under arrangement with Mr. Campanini, director of the Chicago opera company. During the first half of the winter Mr. Ferrari-Fontana, the Italian tenor, will be a member of the company.

Lucien Muratore will sing the role of Paolo in the new opera, "Francesca da Rimini" and will appear in "Monna Vanna." Mr. Clement will sing in "Madame Butterfly" and "Don Giovanni." Leon Lafitte will sing the role of Walter in "Meistersinger." Mr. Dalmore will be heard with Miss Garden in "Monna Vanna" and "The Jewels."

Messrs. Caruso and Martin are mentioned as having been engaged, the former, it is understood, for a special appearance in the regular performances. Mr. Zenatello, tenor, and Mme. Gay, contralto, will appear in the second half of the season.

For secondary tenor roles Louis Deru and Jacques Jou-Jerville have been engaged with others to be announced; they will replace Merri, Lipman, De-Potter, Diaz and Cilla, none of whom will return.

Concerts by the opera company artists are to be under the direction of Frederick Lamb.

## MUSHROOM SHOW ATTRACTS VISITORS

Visitors to the mushroom exhibit which is held in Horticultural hall today from 12 to 3 o'clock by the Boston Mycological Club found the display one of beauty as well as variety. About 75 kinds of mushrooms are in the exhibit. In the non-edible class the most beautiful colorings are shown, some of them being a pearly white or delicate pink. Among the edibles are mushrooms of a brilliant orange, all shades of brown, and the coral mushroom, so named for its formation, which is like a piece of delicate white sea coral. Most of the specimens were collected in the vicinity of Boston.

## WOBURN GETS NEW CARRIER

WASHINGTON—Representative Rogers has been notified by the post-office department that an additional city delivery carrier has been assigned to Woburn, Mass., to begin Aug. 12. Woburn now has eight carriers.

## CANADIAN RAIL MEN GET RAISE

HALIFAX, N. S.—According to an Ottawa dispatch to the Herald an increase equal to about 10 per cent has been granted to 2000 members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the Intercolonial railway.

MR. CASEY IN WASHINGTON  
WASHINGTON—Former United States District Attorney John B. Casey of Massachusetts is here today on business with the postoffice department.

## SENATOR MYERS RAISES THE CRY FOR FREE WOOL

Denies That Democrats Have Discriminated Against Farmers and Urges Lower Living Cost

WASHINGTON—Senator Myers of Montana, in the Senate today, made a vigorous reply to charges of other senators that the Democrats had discriminated against the farmers of the West in framing the tariff bill.

Senator Myers insisted that raw wool would not put the sheepmen out of business.

"It is only right to the people of this country," he said, "to place wool on the free list in an effort to reduce the cost of woolen clothing. The consumer has to pay the tax on raw wool, and the wool manufacturers and the retailers get the benefit."

"The wool industry cannot be called an infant industry in this country in any sense of the term."

He gave the history of the industry in this country and the duties on raw wool and manufactured wool showing that raw wool had been on the free list from 1857 to 1861, when worth less than 20 cents per pound and from 1864 until 1897.

## PROTECTORATE FOR NICARAGUA NOT ABANDONED

WASHINGTON—In a statement made by Secretary of State Bryan today it was made evident that the administration has not abandoned the idea of a Nicaraguan protectorate.

"The President," he said, "has not changed his views as to the main features of the Nicaraguan treaty, an outline of which has been before the foreign relations committee of the Senate for consideration."

"Owing to the fact that the Senate's time is occupied with the tariff and currency bills, further consideration of the treaty with Nicaragua, together with a number of other important subjects, will be deferred until the regular session."

## SENATOR LIPPITT TO SPEAK

WASHINGTON—Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island gave notice today that he would address the Senate on Wednesday concerning the tariff bill. As a textile mill operator, he will devote his remarks chiefly to the cotton and woolen schedules.

(Continued on page eight, column four)

## CIVIL SERVICE TEST TO BE GIVEN

Three examinations for government positions will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of this week by Edward E. Stebbins, district secretary of the United States civil service commission in New England, at room 141, Federal building.

On Wednesday a test will be held for civil engineer student, in the office of public roads, department of agriculture, Washington. The position pays an entrance salary of \$720 per annum.

An examination for shop apprentice, in the bureau of standards of commerce, at salaries ranging from \$480 to \$540 will be held on the same day.

To fill vacancies in the position of editorial clerk in the geological survey, Washington, at salaries ranging from \$1500 to \$1800 per annum an examination will be held on Wednesday and Thursday. There are a number of applicants for each.

Secretary Stebbins announces that Oct. 1 is the last possible time for filing applications for the letter carrier post-office clerks examination to be held beginning Nov. 1 and extending throughout the month.

## POSTAL SAVINGS, PARCEL POST GROW

Postmaster Mansfield announces that the postal savings business at the Boston postoffice for July showed 1115 new accounts, with deposits of \$122,057, and payments of \$97,428. Since the inauguration of the postal savings system, Aug. 1, 1911, 24,895 accounts have been opened, with deposits of \$1,947,137, and payments of \$1,113,457.

## PERMITS FOR FREE CAR RIDES GRANTED

Temporary permits were granted today to the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company and the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad to give free transportation in the form of fresh-air trips to various charitable institutions and philanthropic organizations in Greater Boston.

There is something interestingly told in the Monitor for every member of the family. To introduce the Monitor to a home where it may not now be known may accomplish much good and win new friends for clean journalism and the Monitor.

## COMMON CARRIER RIGHT REFUSED

Members of the public service commission today dismissed the petition of the Old Colony Street Railway Company, filed a number of years ago, asking for the right to act as a common carrier in the town of Weymouth.

The petition was dismissed, on the ground that the Old Colony Company has sold and transferred its property and franchises to the Bay State Street Railway Company and no longer exists as a street railway company.

MR. CASEY IN WASHINGTON  
WASHINGTON—Former United States District Attorney John B. Casey of Massachusetts is here today on business with the postoffice department.

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# Spanish Province Fights Treaty Blockade May Foil Ulster

## FRANCO-SPANISH TREATY OPPOSED BY CATALONIANS

Government at Madrid Receives Petition from the Province Against Any Lowering of the Tariffs Between Two Lands

### CRITICISM BY TEMPS

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The realization of the proposed closer commercial union between France and Spain has proved to be hedged about with difficulties.

At the recent banquet given to the Spanish delegates in Paris, it was apparent that opposition by certain specialized interests was being encountered, and since that time Catalonia has set itself determinedly against any lowering of the tariffs between the two countries and has addressed to the Spanish government a manifesto setting forth its reasons for antagonizing the revision of the Franco-Spanish treaty. The absence of any representatives from the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce at the recent visit of the delegates to Paris occasioned comment, and the subsequent outspoken hostility has not come altogether as a surprise.

The Temps in a leading article on the subject says that Catalonia has always shown herself opposed to any revision of the customs tariffs, and has more than once rendered negotiations with foreign powers abortive on this very point.

In the present case, continues the Temps, Barcelona is setting itself in direct opposition to the rest of the country and has by its action made it more than probable that the official negotiations in connection with the Franco-Spanish treaty will be of a protracted and difficult nature.

The effort which has been made in Barcelona to form a committee to further the treaty of alliance between the two countries has met with a rebuff, in that many influential people have refused to lend their support because, in the document setting forth the object of the committee, the phrase "to develop the economic interests between the sister nations" occurred.

Those desirous of an entente cordiale between the two countries are legion in the capital of Catalonia, but when it comes to practical measures being proposed, such as a political alliance, or even revision of the treaty of commerce between the neighboring countries, suspicion is at once aroused.

It would be deplorable, concludes the Temps, should the Spanish government allow itself to be influenced by the obstinate opposition of the chambers of commerce of Catalonia; however important and extensive the interests of the province may be, they could not be permitted to interfere with the formation of a new economic policy which is to the interest of the whole of Spain.

## VISITING BELGIAN SOCIALISTS GIVE VIEWS OF ENGLISH

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—In view of the recent labor trouble in Belgium, the visit of 54 Belgian socialists and trade unionists to England is not without interest.

The Belgians spent four days in London under the guidance of M. Bogarts, editor of Vooruit, the foremost socialist newspaper published in Ghent.

Interviewed by a representative of the Daily Citizen, they expressed their opinion

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.  
SHUBERT—Miss Helen Lowell, 8:10.

**NEW YORK**  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
FORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."  
WOODLAND, 246th st.—"Hiswatha."

**CHICAGO**  
CORT—"Elmer of Youth."  
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."  
GRAND—"Tik-Tok Man of Oz."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."

ion that the worker in London is better paid than the Belgian worker, although the cost of living in England is higher.

The English trade unionist also is not so interested in politics as is the Belgian. Referring to this point one of the visitors said that the worker in London is 50 years behind the worker in Belgium in that respect.

"In our country," he continued, "when two workers meet, they speak of little else but labor conditions, and the working of their respective organizations. Here, minor matters are put too much to the forefront, although there is a great deal more freedom of public speech in England. We were surprised to see the number of open-air meetings which take place in London, especially on Sundays. In Belgium they would not be permitted to nearly the same extent."

As regards cooperation, he considered that it was not so strong in England as in Belgium, stating that the socialist newspapers, for instance, "have the benefit of large sums yearly which are subscribed by the cooperative societies."

## GLASGOW IS HOST TO CANADIANS AND FAVOR IS REPAID

(Special to the Monitor)  
GLASGOW, Scotland—While a party of Glasgow teachers are on a visit to Canada and the states, Glasgow is entertaining 240 teachers from every province of Canada, members of the "Hands Across the Sea" movement.

A reception was given by the corporation of Glasgow in the municipal buildings. A large number of citizens prominent in educational and other affairs were invited to meet them.

The Lord Provost, D. M. Stevenson, welcomed the visitors and in doing so said he was interested to learn that the "Hands Across the Sea" movement was carried on under the auspices and with the authority of the Dominion government and of the education department of each of the great provinces.

The Scotch took a great deal of credit in having to do with the making of Canada. On hearing the guests announced by name it was with pride that he observed the familiar ring about them, so many Macs and Scotts names like Marshall, Mathieson and Armstrong. It seemed to point to the fact that educational Canada, like governmental Britain was largely in the hands of Scotchmen. He knew of no education to compare with travel for evolving the very best that was in a man or woman, and for enabling them to see the best that was in others.

At the approaching centenary of the 100 years peace between the Anglo-Saxon peoples, he was sure Canada, like the United States, would do all that was possible to make that event a lesson to the whole world, and to show to the world that we were one people, notwithstanding the "Boston tea party."

## BRITISH POSTMASTER-GENERAL DEFENDS MARCONI WIRELESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER—The refusal of the postmaster-general to allow any company besides the Marconi company to tender for the erection of the imperial wireless chain was discussed recently in the House of Commons on a motion for the adjournment of the House moved by Walter Guinness.

Mr. Guinness' arguments were that the 10 per cent royalty on gross receipts asked for by the Marconi company was too much and that there were other systems, equally economical and efficient, which had not had a fair chance of demonstrating their merits. The two systems Mr. Guinness referred to were the Poulsen system and the Goldschmidt system.

Other speakers, including Maj. Archer Shee and a number of those who recently received a thorough grounding on wireless telegraphy as members of the Marconi committee, spoke of the merits or lack of merit of various systems, and Herbert Samuel, the postmaster-general discussed at some length the merits and achievements of different systems with a view to showing that there was all the difference in the world between promising tests of the efficiency of any system and the proved capacity of the Marconi company.

The opinions of experts had been quoted but expert opinion seemed to be on Mr. Samuel's side. The experts of the government departments had told

## "OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ!" IS CALL OF COMPETING TOWN CRIERS



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

W. Angliss, of Marlborough, who wins champion bell at Hastings event

(Special to the Monitor)  
HASTINGS, England—The competition of town criers in Hastings resulted in the bestowal of the champion bell on Mr. Angliss, town crier of Marlborough. The 33 competitors represented towns in Wales, East Anglia, the Midlands and the south of England. Having been received by the lord mayor at the town hall, the criers, arrayed in garments, some picturesque and some gorgeous, formed a procession headed by pipes to the fete grounds.

The declaration, preceded by the old English words "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" and followed by the interjection "God save the King," having been cried by each competitor before a large and appreciative audience, the judges, Sir Vere Ishan, Coulson Kernahan, and Alan Ostler, awarded first prize to Mr. Angliss, whilst the first prize for the most splendid appearance went to Mr. Nott of Devizes in pink with huntsman's cap and dove colored gaiters.

## RISE OF GERMAN-SOUTH AMERICAN INSTITUTE SHOWS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BONN, Ger.—The directors of the German-South American Institute, founded six months ago by men prominent in natural science, technology, commerce and industry, held their second meeting at Bonn, at which the temporary business committee made its report regarding the development of the institute.

Owing to the large number of German natural scientists and engineers, as well as scientific and economic corporations, which have joined the institute, it can already be regarded as legitimately representative of German natural science.

The institute has also become firmly established in South America. A number of the most distinguished societies, such as the Institute for History and Geography in Rio de Janeiro, and the Brazilian Academy have declared their

## MOBILIZATION TEST MADE

(Special to the Monitor)  
NEWPORT, Isle of Wight—A three days mobilization test was recently carried on by the troops in the defenses of the Isle of Wight, guarding the approaches to Portsmouth. The gunners and the forts were at their posts night and day.

union with the new institute, whose purpose it is to organize a regular interchange of intellectual work between Germany and South America. Branches of the institute are about to be started in the Argentine, Chile, Peru and other countries.

The steady financial progress thus shown enabled the board meeting to pass resolutions regarding the proposed publication schemes of the institute. The first number of the German periodical publication will appear very shortly. Those elected to the board of directors are as follows: Professor Gast (Aachen), chairman; Professor Schaevel (Hamburg), vice-chairman; bank directors Dr. Peill (Bonn), treasurer; Herr Schueler (Brussels), secretary.

The offices of the institute remain in Aachen, the residence of the chairman, whilst the business part of the institute is managed by the chairman of the Rhinish Society for Scientific Research, Privy Councilor Professor Dr. Steinmann, in Bonn.

## COUNTRY SQUIRES OF ENGLAND MAY AID AGRICULTURE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—At the annual meeting of the Rural Housing Association Miss Constance Cochrane, in moving the report, said that, though the past year had shown remarkable evidence of the continued increase of public interest in rural housing, it was still a fact that 70 per cent of building was due to private enterprise or to building societies and copartnership associations.

On a paragraph of the report dealing with the question of state subsidy for the cost of cottage building, a long discussion took place. The executive committee were opposed to the state subsidy because they urged it would be treating the symptoms and leaving the cause of the evil untouched. A rise in the laborers' wage, they believed, would be the sounder way of improving the position.

An amendment was eventually adopted leaving out all reference to the question of state subsidy.

C. Bathurst, M. P., said that a great future lay before the country squires, if they would only rise to their responsibilities. Thirty years ago the squire of England had come to the assistance of depressed agriculture, and it was his conviction that they were prepared to come forward again and do their duty to the country.

## EMPIRE REGIMENT HOLDS ITS DINNER

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The Duke of Teck presided recently at the annual dinner of King Edward's Horse, held at the Criterion restaurant.

King Edward's Horse is a regiment to which officers and men of the overseas military forces may be attached for drill and training whilst visiting the United Kingdom. If their stay in the United Kingdom is a long one they may join the regiment. They may thus qualify for promotion in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks as if they were being trained in the overseas regiments.

Colonel Seely, in responding to the toast of "The Guests," said he would do all in his power to help the regiment to become as efficient as possible. It formed the germ of the great idea to which they had to work, and that idea was an imperial army for the purpose of safeguarding the dominions of the King. All parts of the empire had made up their minds to bear their share in its defense.

It was very necessary that they should make sure that the horse supply for military purposes was sufficient and he could promise them more than two horses for each man when the time arrived. The regiment was fortunate in that it represented the great dominions and crown colonies which were determined to show loyalty to the great imperial idea.

## FOUR ENTER FOR WATERPLANE RACE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The following have entered for the Daily Mail £5000 prize for the winner of the waterplane race round Great Britain:

1. T. O. M. Sopwith, Sopwith tractor biplane.
2. S. F. Cody, the new Cody biplane.
3. Frank McLean, Short waterplane.
4. James Radley, Radley-England biplane.

## BLOCKADE PLAN SEEN AS WAY TO SUBDU ULSTER

Authority on Ireland Declares Belfast and Railway Line Could Be Cut Off and Then Submission Would Soon Come

### YET HE SEES DANGER

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, under secretary of state for Ireland from 1886 to 1892, in a letter to the Times, presents a new aspect of the Ulster problem.

Commenting on the question asked in the House of Lords during the debate on the second reading as to whether the government "would shoot down loyal men of Ulster," Sir Joseph declares that there is an alternative. The government, he says, in such an unhappy contingency need not fire a shot nor send a single soldier into northeast Ulster. If northeast Ulster were to revolt the government could blockade the port of Belfast and cut off railway communication with the rest of Ireland, leaving the rebellious province "to stew in its own juice."

In so unhappy a state of things, the provisional government, he contends, would be even in a worse plight than King Ferdinand at that moment, and submission would speedily follow. There would be a sort of rebellion but no revolution.

Proceeding, the writer says that he does not for one moment mean to imply that the Ulster leaders were indulging in bluff. He was too long associated with Sir Edward Carson from 1886 to 1892 not to appreciate his transparent honesty and reckless courage. But circumstances would be too strong for him, and though he might manage to rouse rebellion, there would, in Sir Joseph's opinion, be no revolution.

There would, however, he continues, be fierce fighting between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants of northeast Ulster with much bloodshed and finally the government, with the assent, if not invitation of both parties, would intervene to quell the disturbance. It would, however, in his opinion, be quite impossible to hand over a province seething with such angry passions to an Irish Parliament. It would consequently be governed from Downing street.

He, Sir Joseph Ridgeway, urges the government to grasp the "nettle" boldly and to declare that northeast Ulster will not be handed over to an Irish Parliament until a plebiscite has decided in favor of that course. The loss of revenue to the Irish government, he contends, would not be as great as it had been made out to be, and such loss as there was, might be made good by a more liberal financial policy such as that proposed by Lord Mac Donnell.

If the government, he insists, go to the country with the home rule bill, which contemplates the coercion of Ulster, they will not only jeopardize the cause of home rule for the rest of Ireland but they will insure their own defeat.

In conclusion, Sir Joseph Ridgeway declares that it is for this reason that the Unionist leaders have refused to consider amendments to the bill. They recognize that any endeavor on their part to remove its blemishes would lessen the chance of its rejection by the country as a whole at a general election. Their tactics, he adds, are plain. Surely so wily a bird as the prime minister will not walk into the net which has been spread in his sight.

## HERTZ BEQUESTS FOR LECTURES BY BRITISH ACADEMY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The following bequests were made to the British Academy by Miss Henriette Hertz, whose nephew Prof. I. Gollancz, is honorary secretary of the council of the academy: £2000 for an annual lecture or investigation or

paper on some philosophical problem, or some problem in western or eastern philosophy of either ancient or modern times; £2000 for an annual lecture or investigation or paper on some problem or aspect of the relation of art, including poetry and music as well as sculpture and painting, to culture; £1000 for an annual lecture on some master mind among the great philosophers, artists, poets, and musicians, the lecture to deal with the subject individually, with reference to his life and works, in order, particularly, to appraise the essential elements of his genius; £1000, the income of which is to be devoted to the publication of some philosophical work or to reward some meritorious publication dealing with philosophy.

The council of the academy may use its discretion in dealing with the bequest so long as the spirit and main objects are carried out.

Miss Hertz also left £1500 to Girton College, the income to be used for the endowment of archeological research.

## WAGES BOARD IS URGED TO SETTLE FARM MEN'S PAY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Speaking at a meeting in North Somersetshire recently, Mr. Ure, the lord advocate, said that he held a strong conviction that the only way to settle the agricultural laborer wage difficulty was by setting up wages boards. A settlement of the difficulty by friendly arrangement between the employer and the men would be very desirable, but he was afraid that it was an impossibility. In the case of the most strongly organized industry, mining, wages were fixed by wages boards, and in the long run the same would have to be done for the agricultural laborer. If, as was asserted, the farmer would be ruined if called upon to pay higher wages, the remedy for that would be the lowering of the rent which the farmer had to pay.

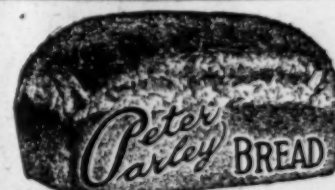
The boards should be made up of laborers and employers in equal proportions. In the land campaign into which Liberals were entering, many serious drawbacks would have to be encountered, but he believed that they would win in the end. It was their duty to see to it that the people should be enabled to make for themselves not merely a living, but a home on the soil of their native country.

## MUSIC LENDING LIBRARY IN VIENNA

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria—A committee has been formed in Vienna for the purpose of opening a lending library for musicians among the people next autumn. Very many really excellent musicians in this city of artists are unable to purchase the music which they require for their studies, even at the low cost at which music is sold in Austria and in Germany. By the help of the popular library they will be able to borrow the music for long periods for the purpose of studying it.

The committee, which represents all the large musical societies and unions in the city, does not intend to purchase its main stock, but is making an appeal through the papers to all lovers of music to donate their stock, when they require it no longer, to the library. The appeal runs: "Send a post card to the committee, and all music will be fetched at the hour appointed by the giver."

This method is no doubt an excellent one, while one large publishing house has already promised to give one copy of each publication to the library free. The committee announces that only serious music is required. Operetta music or couplets will not be placed in the library.



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WARD'S



# South China Revolution Said to Be Against Despotic Power

## RISING IN CHINA DUE TO MEN WHO WANT FREEDOM

Arthur Dioso Tells Monitor that Present Struggle is Against Absolute Despotic Power Exercised by Yuan Shih-kai

## JAPAN IS FOR SOUTH

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—As already reported in the Monitor cable despatches, Arthur Dioso, the friend of Sun Yat Sen, and a recognized authority on far eastern politics, who on more than one occasion has afforded valuable information to The Christian Science Monitor, in a conversation with a representative of the paper recently gave his views on the present situation in China.

If you ask me the question, Mr. Dioso said, as to what you would call the opposing forces in the present struggle, I would say that it is certainly not accurate to describe it as a contest between the north and the south, or between the government and revolutionaries. Still less would it be accurate to describe it, as Yuan Shih-kai would describe it, as a struggle between the government and rebels.

The true way, and the only way, to speak of the present situation is to say that it is a final struggle between the advocates of free parliamentary institutions, and the partisans of absolute despotic power. The history of the last few months in China has made it abundantly clear that Yuan Shih-kai has no intention whatever of governing in accordance with true democratic principles.

At the present moment the House of Representatives has passed a bill of impeachment against members of the government, in connection with the Austrian loan, but all such acts are entirely disregarded by Yuan Shih-kai and the National Assembly is treated as simply non-existent.

## Civil War Inevitable

In these circumstances, Mr. Dioso continued, as I pointed out some time ago, and as you yourselves have pointed out in your editorials, a civil war was inevitable, and it is the beginnings of this civil war we are witnessing at the present moment.

Questioned as to the attitude of Sun Yat Sen in the matter, Mr. Dioso said that Sun Yat Sen was, and always had been, opposed to violent methods, but that he recognized that when peaceful methods were exhausted, other methods had to be resorted to. In this instance peaceful methods had been exhausted, and consequently Sun Yat Sen threw in his lot, heart and soul, with those who were trying, at all costs, to win back freedom for China.

Turning to the all-important question of the loan and its probable fate, Mr. Dioso said that when, as was inevitable, the real democratic party in China came back to power, the question of their attitude towards the loan, which had been more than once rendered illegal by votes in the National Assembly, would come up immediately for consideration.

It would, he said, create a heated discussion, and no doubt it would be seriously contended that the loan ought to be repudiated, nevertheless, in his opinion, wiser counsels would prevail, and the government would come to recognize it was better for the credit of China that she should take over this loan, as the first republican government had taken over the debts of the Manchus.

But, Mr. Dioso continued with earnestness, I say this, and draw your special attention to it, that if from the present moment Yuan Shih-kai or his party succeed in borrowing money from any quarter, these loans will undoubtedly be repudiated by any future really democratic government, as it would simply amount, in the eyes of democratic China, to a loan to the enemy.

## Money Not So Essential

Questioned as to the comparative strength of the opposing parties, Mr. Dioso said that on the all-important financial question Yuan Shih-kai was undoubtedly the better off. He had the large sums of money which the loan had secured him, but in a war such as this, especially in the initial stages, money was not as important as a westerner would be inclined to imagine.

A far eastern army, he said, marches very lightly, and the Chinaman can subsist on very little, moreover the Chinese are making arms, and indeed all the munitions of war, themselves, and so it simply resolves itself into a question of gaining possession of the arsenals.

In the matter of military skill both sides are pretty well balanced. Both sides have the advantage of being offered by soldiers trained in Europe or in Japan. In regard to the men, however, Yuan Shih-kai has the advantage that most of his forces are drawn from the northern Chinese, who are better fighting material than the southerners, as far as physique is concerned.

They are, however, entirely mercenaries. They fight for their pay, and for what loot they can get. As long as this is forthcoming they will fight, but the moment there is any danger of it being stopped, they will either throw

## REFORMS ARE SOUGHT WHEN WALI OF BEIRUT IS RECALLED

Petition to Grand Vizier Also Objects to New Law Concerning Government of Vilayets and Asks that Club of Special Committee Be Permitted to Reopen

(Special to the Monitor)  
BEIRUT, Syria—The Wali in Beirut has been recalled and his successor has just arrived. The new Governor is described as being much more progressive than the old one, who was opposed to reforms and displayed much weakness in keeping order.

The old Wali lived in a state of fear of popular disturbance. He closed the Reform Club and instituted a continuous and irritating system of espionage. He was so frightened of the people that when his papers of dismissal came, he published a notice in the Beirut papers to the effect that he was continuing in the town, so that no demonstrations might be made when he was on his way to the boat.

Some 1700 notables from amidst the literary and commercial men in Beirut have sent a petition to the new grand vizier and to the ministers of the interior and foreign affairs, in Constantinople, expressing their attachment to the imperial throne, but asking first, that the new law concerning the government of the vilayets be done away with. Second, that the program of reforms submitted to the previous ministry be carried out. Third, that the club of the reform committee be permitted to be reopened.

In addition to this, they declare that down their arms or else turn on their officers, as they did in the partial looting of Peking a little more than a year ago.

## South Fights for Idea

The adherents of Sun Yat Sen, on the other hand, are almost entirely volunteers, many of them are men of education and all of them are actuated by an idea; and history affords a thousand instances where an idea has triumphed over mere mercenary effort in the face of overwhelming odds.

At this point Mr. Dioso took up a letter which he had received a few days before from Dr. Sun Yat Sen. It was dated from Shanghai and many passages which it contained were prophetic of the present situation. In one of these passages he speaks of "the newly established republic over which we have expended so much blood and treasure. We stand for purely democratic and constitutional rights. These are what we claim first and last and if we have yet to fight for them we shall do so unflinchingly."

Turning to the question of Japan and her attitude in the present instance, Mr. Dioso said that Japan was undoubtedly on the side of Sun Yat Sen. Not only because it was quite evident to the government in Tokyo that Sun Yat Sen and his principles must ultimately prevail, but because all that Sun Yat Sen stood for made for the best interests of Japan.

## Japan for Sun Yat Sen

The victory of Yuan Shih-kai would mean the establishment of a military ascendancy in China, and a military ascendancy in China would mean the stagnation of trade, and ultimately the effort on the part of the government to "wipe out the shame of 1895" and to regain Korea and Formosa, which were now parts of the Japanese empire, and to destroy Japanese influence once for all in southern Manchuria.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Dioso continued, Sun Yat Sen and the true democratic party were firmly established in China, there would follow at once a steady, peaceful growth, and a movement towards prosperity the benefits of which would be felt more than anywhere else in Japan.

China was already Japan's best customer, and as she grew in wealth would become a still better customer, and if Sun Yat Sen's great schemes for railways and other public works were carried into effect it would mean that at every turn the call would come to Japan from China for engineers, and technical assistance in all directions.

Finally, he added, Japan wants money and only money for her development, and she recognizes quite clearly, as anyone who views the situation impartially must recognize, that the quickest way for her to make money is to develop the almost limitless resources of her great neighbor.

## BELGIAN SCHOOL AID TO BE TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The education question will again shortly be brought before the Belgian chamber. The bill providing for state aid for secular as well as clerical schools is to be discussed. It will be remembered that last year the same measure was the cause of extremely agitated sessions. M. Schollaert has notified the Progressives that absence from the House will be impossible directly the education bill is tabled.

## COURT BANS TOLSTOY WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)  
MOSCOW, Russia—The court of justice at Moscow has ordered the first three volumes of the works of Leo Tolstoy in the Gorbunoff edition, containing the translation of the four gospels with notes by Tolstoy, to be destroyed.

## REPLY MADE TO ANTI-HOME RULERS BY JOHN DILLON

(Special to the Monitor)  
BIRKENHEAD, England—John Dillon recently addressed a large meeting in the Hippodrome, Birkenhead, on the subject of home rule.

Before the Union, he said, Ireland was loyal, a great nation, proud of her Parliament although an insufficient Parliament, but still a Parliament more or less responsive to Irish public opinion. Then came the Union with its disastrous consequences. The opponents of home rule now talked about a general election before the bill was passed, although there had been three general elections on home rule. When in Ireland, however, an ancient nation was to be sold, when her corrupt members were bought and the people of Ireland by 10 to one were against the Union, there was no election.

It was said now that Ireland was prospering and why not forget the past, but whatever prosperity had come to Ireland in recent years was due to the action of the Land League, the members of which were denounced as revolutionists, socialists, and conspirators of the worst character. The Tory party has about as much to do with land purchase as a fly which had landed on a wheel and which might say, "What a glorious dust I am raising."

Nationalists hoped that under a democratic home rule Parliament religious dissension would be eradicated and that was their ideal for the future.

The essence of the controversy in Ulster, Mr. Dillon continued, was that Ulster had enjoyed ascendancy and the monopoly of political power, and no instance in history could be found in which such a minority had abandoned its ascendancy without a struggle. Ulster wanted to be top dog and there should be no top dogs in Ireland. There should be equality and liberty and the people should rule.

"We will not submit to insult and tyranny on the part of a fraction of Ulster," Mr. Dillon concluded. "We have taught our people that they can win by constitutional means. We do not import arms, abuse the King, and threaten to shoot his soldiers. We are the true Unionists, and the day which sees Mr. Asquith pass in triumph through the Irish capital will open a new and brilliant chapter in the history of the two peoples."

## TIME BY WIRELESS AIDING NAVIGATION

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The annual report of the astronomer royal to the board of visitors of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, shows that the distribution of time by wireless service has proved to be of the greatest value to navigators, and that it will be of great service for determining the longitude on land.

The report states that the attempt has been made to utilize as fully as possible the long series of measures of the position of the sun spots made at Greenwich. A new magnetic observatory is shortly to be erected in place of the present wooden structure which is antiquated. It will be constructed above ground, in order to avoid damp.

Provisions will be made for the continuation of the long series of Greenwich observations of the variations of the magnetic elements. This series, the report points out, are unique as regards the length of time during which observations have been made on the same site. The possibility of preserving the same site has been due to the care which has been taken to protect the observatory from all artificial electric magnetic disturbances which could affect the accuracy of the observations.

## FRANCE TOLD OF PLAN TO SECURE RUSSIAN TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The under secretary of state in the French merchant marine speaking at the geographical congress recently, proposed a scheme which if found to be feasible will be of the utmost benefit to the French merchant marine. The efficiency of this service has been the subject of anxious thought on the part of many ministers of marine.

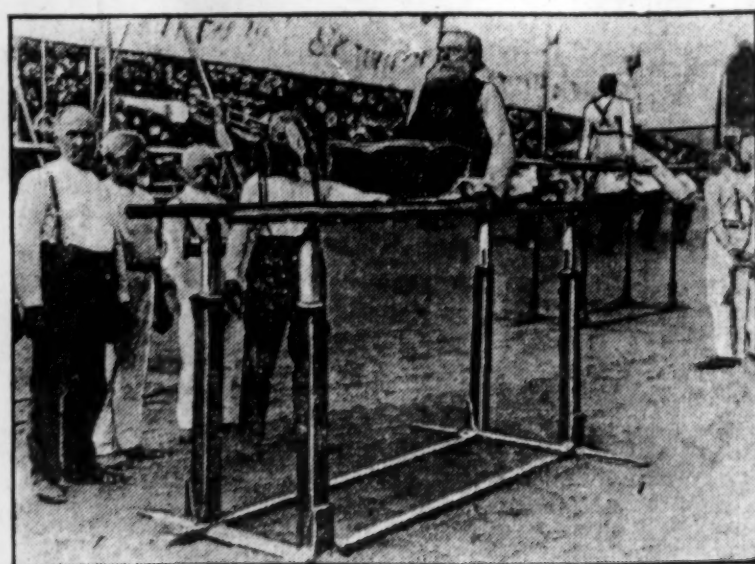
A great drawback from which it suffers, and one which is not generally realized by the public, lies in the impossibility for successful competition with the German boats engaged in the transatlantic service to the United States. These boats call at Antwerp after having left Hamburg, and again at Cherbourg and thus monopolize the whole of the freight of this part of the coast, and are thus enabled to reduce their charges to a degree which it is impossible for the French lines to emulate, which only have the Havre freight to deal with.

M. de Monzie's scheme consists in establishing a regular service between the Russian ports of the Baltic and Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Havre. By this means, and with the aid which Russia would surely extend to France in the matter, would it not be possible, asked the under secretary, to drain the freight and passengers which hitherto have made Hamburg their starting point to Russian ports.

## SWANS ARE MARKED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The ceremony of marking the swans hatched on the Thames during the year between Southwark bridge and Henley, and which lasted a whole week, took place in July. The swans are jointly owned by the King and the Dyers' and Vintners' companies.

## GERMAN GYMNASTS' FESTIVAL IS TEN-DAY EVENT IN LEIPZIG



Veterans who took part in gathering and were congratulated by the Kaiser

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—The eyes of the athletic world have been concentrated upon Leipzig for the past 10 days. The twelfth German gymnasts' festival has proved more successful than any of its predecessors. More than 60,000 persons took part and one of the most impressive moments of the whole fete was the singing of "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles" before the King on Sunday, which was the closing day. The vast stadium was crowded to the last place, 250 voices joining in Germany's most patriotic hymn, King Friedrich August sang with the others and general enthusiasm prevailed.

## IMPERIAL UNION OF TEACHERS BEGINS IN LONDON GATHERING

Addressing Delegates, Dr. Pyne, Ontario's Minister of Education, Emphasized Value of Reciprocity Between Dominions Among Educators

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The first annual meeting of the teachers' associations of the empire was held recently at the Caxton hall, Westminster, about 300 delegates attending from all parts of the empire. The Earl of Meath took the chair.

Dr. Pyne, minister of education of Ontario, spoke and, in the course of his speech, said that his government had asked him to invite the teachers' associations to hold their next conference at Toronto, preferably in 1916. He could assure them of a warm welcome.

He hoped that one of the questions discussed would be reciprocity among teachers. If some scheme could be brought into being whereby well-trained teachers of Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and other parts of the empire could get their qualifications recognized by every part of the empire, so that they would not be confined to one part, it would be a great advantage.

Prof. E. A. Gardner, University of London, proposed that "in view of the

great advantage to education and the teaching profession that teachers should gain experience in countries other than their own, the governments of the home county and the dominions beyond the seas be urged to grant, if possible, facilities for teachers visiting a country for the purpose of study or gaining professional experience."

Various delegates supported the proposal which was passed. A reception was held in the evening at which Queen Amelia of Portugal was present and an Imperial Union of Teachers was inaugurated.

Sir Philip Hutchins, on behalf of the league of the empire, welcomed those who had come from overseas and elsewhere to inaugurate the Imperial Union of Teachers. Nearly all the teachers' associations had allied themselves to the League of the Empire, and that being so it was thought that it would be an excellent thing to bring them into closer and more intimate relation. Hence the formation of an Imperial Union of Teachers.

## DAHOMEY'S NEW WORKS DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The development of Dahomey in the construction of railways and the enlargement of wharves was the subject of a letter from a correspondent of the Temps in the port of Cotonou.

The writer describes the place of the temporary wooden gangway and landing stage, and the new railway line which joins up the wharf with the station of Cotonou. Cotonou is now, as the result of this development, one of the most important ports on the Gold Coast.

Shortly, further railway developments will take place in the joining up of the Decaeville, Ocicodville and Ocicodville-Plage lines as well as of those provided for in the Dahomey loan. Among the latter is the Grand-Popo-Lokossa line on which 2,300,000 francs is to be expended.

At Grand Popo a large wharf is to be constructed in 1914, which will facilitate the exportation of the products brought from the west of Dahomey where the lack of communications has, up till now, not allowed of much commercial competition.

Statistics show that in five years the commerce of Dahomey has increased from £22,000,000 in 1907 to £41,761,415 in 1912.

## GERMAN SHIPPING STRIKE SPREADS

(Special to the Monitor)  
HAMBURG, Germany—The shipping strike at Hamburg has not restricted itself to this port. Stettin, as well as Kiel, are affected, and in the latter place 6000 men from the Krupp Germania yards as well as from the Howaldt yards, have struck work.

Steamers of various nationalities requiring repairs have had to be sent to English and Dutch ports. The Hamburg strike is an instance of the workers acting independently of the union leaders, who continue to refuse to their recognition.

## WIRELESS PLANTS RECEIVE SANCTION

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Considerable interest is being taken in wireless telegraphy in Australia by college youths who are having installations fitted at their homes, the fittings being in most cases the work of the young operators. The government issue provincial licenses to these experimenters, granting a maximum power of 250 watts, under which their messages will not interfere with those despatched from the official station.

## AMERICANS TO SEE GREAT MONUMENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LEIPZIG, Germany—It is expected that a very large gathering of people will be present on the occasion of the dedication of the monument of the battles of the nations. The majority of those present will be from Germany and Austria, but a party of 70 members from America have arranged to represent the Deutscher Kameraden and Patrioten Bund.

## LIVERPOOL EXTENDS VACATION

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—In commemoration of the King's visit to Liverpool, and at the proposal of his majesty, the Liverpool education committee are granting two extra days at the end of the summer vacation and an extension to the Christmas holidays.

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## CHILD COLONY IN DORSET TO TRAIN BOYS AND GIRLS

Little Commonwealth Will Help Its Wayward Young Citizens to Develop Into Craftsmen

(Special to the Monitor)  
DORCHESTER—The little commonwealth of Dorset will soon be ready for the accommodation of its citizens. One hundred and ninety acres of rich pasture land, at Batcombe in Dorset, known as Flowers farm, has been placed at the disposal of the promoters of this scheme for the betterment of the class of children who are called "incorrigibles," by George Mantague of Hooke Court, who has in fact been responsible for the establishment of the commonwealth.

The first citizens, eight boys and three girls, whose first duty will be the pioneer work of making roads, laying pipes and in a general way getting things into order, are expected to arrive shortly. Later from 30 to 40 young people will be inhabitants of the colony, which is on the lines of the "George Junior" republic in America.

The responsibility of becoming useful members of society, able to take their place in the world will be left to the citizens, they will be taught the trades and crafts to which they are best suited individually and its rests with themselves to make the most of their opportunities. The undertaking is looked upon in the light of an experiment. The children will be taken into the colony under the advice of magistrates or guardians, and for a term of years to be decided by them.

## MERCHANT NAVIES OF GERMANY AND JAPAN INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The blue book issued by the Board of Trade gives statistics dealing with the bounties and subsidies in respect to ship building, shipping and navigation in 26 different countries. The development of the mercantile marine of these countries is also reviewed.

In the case of Germany it is shown that between the years 1901-11 there was an increase of nearly 1,000,000 tons in the net tonnage of her mercantile marine; in 1901 the tonnage being 2,093,033 and in 1911 3,023,725. Japan, in the same period, almost doubled the tonnage of her ships of European type, whilst those of native type showed an increase of 100,000 tons approximately.

## BOARD OF TRADE POWER IS QUERIED

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER—The power of the Board of Trade to exclude particular branches of scheduled trades from the operation of the trades boards act was recently discussed by the committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Sir J. Compton Rickett, which is considering the extension of the provisions of the act to other trades than those already scheduled.

Sir J. Compton Rickett said it was doubtful if such a power ought to be exercised and it was ultimately decided to consult the speaker's counsel on the matter. The committee subsequently had a long private conference with Ernest Moon, K. C., and it was decided to present a special report to Parliament on the matter.

## HIGHER WAGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Further awards have been issued under the New South Wales system of wages boards, increasing wages in various industries. The gas employees have been granted an all-round increment of one shilling per day. Youths, however, have been excepted from this award on account of their having to bear no family responsibilities. A group award for railway employees grants substantial increases to coachmakers and other workers. Other New South Wales workers to receive considerable advances in wages comprise tanners and leather dressers, who have had their earnings increased by 7 shillings per week.

## SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

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# Book Sketches Defregger and His Art

"Franz Von Defregger"—By Franz Hermann Meissner. Published by Schuster & Loeffler, Berlin and Leipzig. Price, 3 marks.

ON contemporary German painting and the men whose names are associated with it Herr Meissner speaks with the confident authority of one who has made the subject his own, writes a contributor to the Monitor. His study of the evolution of art, of its emancipation from traditions outgrown, of those forces—religious, social and political—which have brought it freedom, gives to his writings a weight and significance unquestionably achieved by that which deals not merely with the effect of the hour, but with the many causes, intricate or otherwise, responsible for its development.

In the biography and criticism of Franz von Defregger (Schuster & Loeffler, Berlin and Leipzig, 3 marks), Franz Hermann Meissner, follows somewhat on the same lines as those adopted in his book of the painter, von Uhde. He sketches briefly the revolutionary influences at work in the world of art during the early part of the nineteenth century and the struggles of those pioneers of modern realism who were to find in Defregger so brilliant a disciple. Then follows a biographical sketch which gives a delightful picture of the small Franz seeking to satisfy his artistic cravings by cutting figures out of potatoes, turnips, anything on which he could lay his hand; spending the hours, when other boys were at play or work, lying beside a stream in the woods which surrounded his native village, in the heart of the Tyrol, drawing the pictures his imagination dictated and then, when paper and pencil gave out, finding contented self-expression in adorning the rocks with symbols in chalk.

## Artist Is From Soil

Son of the soil by tradition and circumstance, impelled to the severe routine of a peasant farmer, the years went by in which Defregger grew from childhood to adolescence, following in the steps of his forefathers, seemingly forgetful of the dreams and longings of those earlier days in the insistent demand of each busy hour. But genius awaited only her opportunity. Free to choose his own path in life while still in his early twenties, with none depending upon him nor coercing him, the young man, seized with a great restlessness which he obeyed while still blind to its import, sold the homestead and left his mountain village for Munich, one of the rarest and richest of art galleries in the world.

His first impulse was to become a sculptor, but this was quickly abandoned for painting, the muse which was to crown him so speedily and so generously with fame and honors. Some years of study and of travel brought to the young painter the culture and enlightenment he needed, but neither experience nor application could have given him that which the patient years of intercourse with his own people during those most impressionable years had brought, the genius for understanding them and portraying them in all their native simple dignity, a dignity and simplicity Milletesque in their tender comprehension.

## Peasant Portrayal

These pictures of the Tyrolean domestic life are symbolic of the thought of the painter, who remained what he had been at 20, despite fame and honors, the genial, simple-hearted peasant. He painted what he saw in a fine and easy style, unselfconscious, making no effort after effect, endeavoring to impress by no subtleties of vision, as simple in his humor as in his sorrow, seeking always to instill into his pictures the sturdy joy and domestic harmony which were a part of life, in the main, had spent for him.

There is something of the objectivity of the camera in Defregger's paintings. Unlike so much modern art, the cleverness of the artist is allowed to be forgotten in the inevitable naturalness of the story his pictures have to tell. He demands neither flights of imagination nor keen artistic acumen in the appreciation of him. Here are the ordinary uneventful incidents in the lives of commonplace folk, and yet so intimate and genial is the atmosphere of these pictures, so noble and so simple are the types he portrays, that their popularity is not difficult to understand.

The latter part, indeed the bulk of this slender volume, is given to the description and explanation of Defregger's paintings, a number of which illustrate the text and thus add considerably to the interest of the writer's synopsis. In his book, Herr Meissner has attempted no brilliant, elaborate analysis. The concepts and methods of the Tyrolean artist, as simply straight-forward as the man himself, make no such demand upon the critic. Allied to the genius of the painter was the vision of ordinary men and thus it is possible for ordinary men to be intelligently appreciative of his work. Herr Meissner's biography stands as a graceful tribute, not only to the artist, for whose pictures he has nothing but the highest praise, but also to the man whom to have known he counts a rare and happy privilege.

## FEDERAL BUILDING WORK IS STARTED

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky.—Working under the supervision of County Engineer Paynter, Lister Gaines, who has the contract for digging the foundation for the new government building in this city, put a force at work recently.

The building will be of brick and stone having sufficient capacity to accommodate the postoffice and internal revenue offices and with the site will cost approximately \$57,000.

## LITERARY NOTES

AN enlarged third edition of Caroline Cowles Richards' "Village Life in America," first published in England at the instigation of the author's brother, John Morgan Richards, has been sent forth by the Henry Holt Co., so steady and widespread has been the demand for a delightful picture of conditions in a typical eastern farming community of the better class during the middle years of the nineteenth century.

Increasing attention is being given to the thought and literary output of Rabindranath Tagore, a Bengalese of wealth, high social status and exalted reputation among native Indians. Speculative works in prose, as well as dramas and essays, flow from his pen, together with verse full of imagination.

The American edition of Lord Milner's "The Nation and the Empire" will be published by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

Letters written by Charlotte Bronte, the novelist, to Prof. Constantine Heger have just been made public by his son and published in London. They show conclusively that the young Englishwoman of genius never transgressed the code of propriety of her time and class.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW YORK GLOBE—It is not quite clear to the uninitiated what either side gains by the impending arbitration under the Newlands act which was secured by much effort as a price of peace between the eastern railway companies and their trainmen and conductors. Each side has chosen two arbitrators. Each has selected men presumably committed to its own view of the controversy. These four will agree upon two others, presumably neutrals. It is unlikely that either couple will accept as an associate any man known to have a bias for the other side. It is possible that a compromise will be necessary leading to an equal division in filling the board. In any case it is plain that the chances under the Newlands law of arriving at a decisive finding are exceedingly remote. Four members of the board of arbitration that is to sit in judgment have matured views on the dispute that is to come before them. Two members who may or may not have open minds will have the decisive votes. They may split. In any event they are unlikely to agree on anything but a compromise. What is gained by putting representatives of the disputants on a board of arbitration may become obvious when the proceedings are completed. At the moment the advantages, if there are any, are hidden in obscurity.

### Impending Railway Arbitration

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### CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—Hun-

dreds of women in Ohio are doing men's work in hay and harvest fields. They are obliged through self-interest to assume places which able-bodied men alone are properly fitted to fill. They perform men's labor because men cannot be found for it. Every woman pitching hay in the field or following a binder . . . is a protest, a living proof that economic conditions as they touch the farm are not as they should be. These conditions repeat themselves each summer, getting worse perhaps from year to year but not changing in character. Farmers are willing to pay good wages. A man in the fields at this

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### TURNIPS HIS FAVORITE

This thing of being different from the general run of folks can be carried too far. The editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette publicly boasts that he likes turnips.—Denver Republican.

### SISTER'S GENEROSITY

Johnny, fishing for a nickel in the bottom of one of them, has emptied the contents of both pockets on the dining table.

Papa—My son, what makes you carry all that plunder around in your pockets. Where did you get it?

Johnny—Huh, this? Six straightened up her handbag this mornin' and gimme what she didn't want no more.—St. Louis Republic.

### SAFE AT HOME PLATE

The McTavish family was dining, and each member eagerly watched Mr. McTavish carving the fowl; none so eagerly, however, as the dog, for that intelligent animal never took his eyes off the luscious bird. Suddenly the knife slipped and sent a fragment of poultry rolling on the floor.

"Mighty me," cried McTavish, "the leg, me own favorite bit. The dog'll get it."

"No, it won't, father," said the youngest McTavish. "He'll not get it. I've got my foot on it."—Portland Oregonian.

### SUMMER DELICACIES

"We had a feast fit for a king at our boarding-house yesterday. It included all the choicest delicacies of the season."

"What were they?" "Hash and succotash."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The verse of William Rose Benet will be sent forth this autumn with the imprint of the Century Company.

The Chautauqua Magazine has changed from a monthly to a weekly.

Ellis Parker Butler's next book will be called "The Jack-Knife Man," and will be a story of a likable vagrant.

A 20-volume edition of the works of Arthur Schnitzler is announced by Richard G. Badger.

Margaret Deland has been touring British Columbia and the Northwest region of the United States.

Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, are publishing "The Social Rubalvat of a Bud," by Mrs. Ambrose Madison Willis.

New light on William Vaughan Moody is shed by the letters from him to Daniel Gregory Mason, published in the August Atlantic Monthly.

James Lane Allen, engaged in writing a series of short stories about life in New York city, has been doing the work of authorship this summer while sojourning in Boston, which city he much likes as a summer resort.

season can make more, all things considered, than he can get for a like grade of work in the city. The difficulty is not one of wages primarily; the argument of isolation will not hold in these days of frequent trolley service and the ubiquitous telephone. . . . Kansas' cry for harvest help has become almost proverbial. Ohio joins the cry. Agriculture in this state is seriously handicapped by this constant labor problem. It is a serious matter, viewed from whatever angle one may choose. The sight of a carefully nurtured crop sacrificed because help cannot be secured to harvest it is pitiful. The loss falls not on the owner of the crop alone but on the whole social organization. It is one of the evidences of waste which contributes toward raising the cost of living and thus touches every pocketbook. Honors and a self-satisfied soul will belong to the person who shall propose a satisfactory plan by which the fields of this and other states may get the male help they need each harvest season.

TORONTO GLOBE—The good sense of the Laurier ministry in planning the Hudson Bay Railway as a government work, and of the Borden ministry in carrying it out on the lines projected, seems likely to have a beneficial effect in encouraging the voluntary provision of an extensive transportation service between Port Nelson and Liverpool. Already a line of steamers has been announced, and so long as the terminal facilities are open to all vessels on an equal footing there will be no scarcity of freight tonnage. The chief duty of the Canadian government in the premises is to bring the railway into operation as speedily as practicable, and to invite free competition in ocean transportation. Navigators will find out for themselves the nature of the obstacles to be encountered, the length of the open season and the most feasible and direct route between the two ports. British and Canadian enterprise in cooperation may yet surprise a world that has been invertebrately skeptical about the merits of the Hudson bay route.

### Tramp Steamers for Hudson Bay

Dr. C. J. Owens of Maryland, director general of the American commission and managing director of the southern commercial congress, has given out the following letter addressed to the governors of the states, the farmers' organizations, agricultural institutions, and the farmers of America: "The American commission on agricultural cooperation has completed its tour of European countries and has perfected plans to compile the information obtained with regard to cooperation and the organization of rural life in European countries along financial, business and social lines. It is believed that this task can be completed before the end of the present year, when the final report of the commission will be submitted. "The commission is deeply impressed with the vital importance of a thoroughly organized and united rural population. In this respect the countries of Europe offer a lesson which may not long be disregarded in America without serious consequences. "The agricultural interests of most of the European countries visited by the commission are organized along one or more of the following lines: credit, production, distribution and social organization for the betterment of country life. "Organizations for the provision of credit facilities for European farmers follow the natural division into short time personal credit and long time land mortgage credit. The organizations for the provision of personal credit facilities are as highly developed as are the systems of commercial banking. The prevailing rate of interest paid by the farmers for short time loans, is from 4 to 5 1/2 per cent. The terms offered European farmers are generally better designed to meet the peculiar requirements of agriculturists than are the terms obtainable today by the American farmers. "The personal credit organizations have the form of cooperative societies. Very often the members of these societies assume unlimited liability for the debts of the society while in other cases the societies take the form of limited

### IN MIDSUMMER

When Mother Earth and Uncle Sol Indulge their summer flirtin' The prophets do not count at all— And baseball gets uncertain. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### IT SEEMS STRANGE

In view of the surprising cost of housekeeping in Washington, as indicated by Mr. Bryan, it is surprising that so many people keep right on wanting to go there to live.—Denver Republican.

### WORK FOR YEARS

Big—My lawyer tells me I have a strong case.

Dix—He probably means that it is one that will last for years.—Tacoma Tribune.

## NEW BUREAU FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

CHICAGO—A special study department will be established by the directors of the Chicago public library Sept. 1, on the fourth floor of the main library building according to Henry E. Legler, librarian.

"This department," said Librarian Legler, "will be to provide information upon a diversified subject of civic and economic problems and will be especially beneficial to women's clubs and societies and organizations of both women and men. Political parties, sociological organizations and others may find in this department information and references of a wide scope."

"The drama and similar studies will be among the important references supplied."

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### ABIDING FAITH

Every day is a holy day; It is all of it sacred sod To one who sees how bright the way Is lit with the smile of God. When in our skies there are discerned Some passing clouds of doubt, We know our thoughtless selves have turned Our sunbeams wrong side out.

Upson—It is during these fine summer days that one may say that yachting is in full sail.

Downes—Yes, and the hammock in full swing.

### SOIL AND SEED

The wise, discerning farmers know That anywhere that weeds will grow, That soil—when they the weeds expel— Will grow good crops of grain as well.

Perhaps the Panama 2 per cents will bring a higher price when the project and not the stocks have been well watered.

From all over New England comes the report that the squash crop promises to be "some punkins," which is an assurance that there is likely to be plenty of the kind of pie that has served to make this section of the country famous.

## BOARD'S FIRST STEP FOR RURAL UPLIFT MADE

U. S. Agricultural Commission That Toured Europe Appeals to Farmers in Letters to Governors and Organizations

### AIM AT LOWER COSTS

WASHINGTON—A nation-wide movement to interest the American rural population along financial, business and social lines, as a means to strengthen the position of the farmers, increase their income and their production and to lower the cost of foodstuffs to the consumers, was announced here today in a letter to the governors of the states, to the farmers' organizations, agricultural institutions and farmers of America from the American commission on agricultural cooperation which arrived from Europe on the steamer Cedric.

A report is later to be made to the governors of the various states and the farmers' organizations, agricultural institutions and farmers of America. The letter sent today discussed the general form of rural organization in the European countries visited by the commission.

The commission found that European agriculture was organized along cooperative lines, and also found that the European farmers have apparently secured a financial, business and social strength equal to that of the organized urban classes of capital and labor.

The commission has effected an organization with headquarters in Washington, with Senator Duncan U. Fletcher as chairman.

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liability. As a rule in European countries, the law makes little or no provision for exemptions of any kind. These short time credit societies furnish cheap, safe and elastic credit to their members by reason of their control by farmers and are organizations exclusively in the interest of farmers who operate them at nominal cost and without seeking dividend profit to such societies.

"Land mortgage credit has been organized so as to place a collective security back of bonds issued by land mortgage societies in contrast with the system of marketing individual loans upon individual mortgages.

"Rural conditions, environment and temperament in Europe differ widely in the various countries and also differ from rural conditions, environment and temperament in America, as conditions differ in our several states and provinces; therefore, it may be necessary, in some cases, to modify these European systems if they are to be adapted to meet the needs of American farmers.

"To this end, the American commission, with a membership in 36 states and in four provinces of Canada, has effected an organization with headquarters in Washington, and invites the aid and cooperation of farmers and all agricultural organizations and persons concerned in promoting a more prosperous and contented rural life as the enduring basis of our material, social and civil welfare."

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders July 22 relating to First Lieut. E. R. Harris, eleventh cavalry, are revoked.

Orders July 22 relating to First Lieut. R. R. Lyon, coast artillery corps are revoked.

Leaves of absence—Maj. L. N. Jenks, infantry, one month.

### Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander J. F. Hellweg, detached from command of the Burrows and transferred to Indian Head, Md.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon E. R. Stone, to duty United States naval academy.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon L. C. Minter, to duty on receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon H. W. Blaisdell, to duty on receiving ship at New York, N. Y.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon M. E. Harrison, to duty Asiatic station.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Foxwell, to duty navy yard at Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Paymaster J. J. Gaffney, detached from the Salem to duty Asiatic station.

Assistant Paymaster G. S. Wood, to duty on the Salem.

Movements of Vessels The Queros is at Chenlingfu.

The Fanning is at Newport, R. I.

The Whipple, Hopkins, Paul Jones, Perry and Truxtun are at San Pedro.

The Illinois is at Funchal.

The Petrel is at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Smith and the Reid are at Newport, R. I.

The Saratoga is at Siakwan.

### Notes

Bids will be opened at the navy department Aug. 11 for the sale of the old cruiser Newark, now at the Norfolk navy yard, which has been stricken from the navy list. The Newark is a second class cruiser and was built by William Cramp & Sons in 1890. The board of

## "SAIL FROM BOSTON"



PLYMOUTH (London) BOULOGNE (Paris) HAMBURG

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Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day

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## Low Fares to Colorado All Summer

The most delicious air, the silverest sunlight, the noblest mountains, and the loveliest valleys in the world are right in Colorado. The fares are low and good accommodations can be had for from \$7 to \$10 per week. Go on the Rock Island Lines "Rocky Mountain Limited"—every morning from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo—and you will discover that "the shortest day in the year" is the day on which you are whisked across in to Colorado's fairland on this jolly train.

"The Colorado Flyer" every morning from St. Louis, and other splendidly equipped fast day trains via Rock Island Lines to Colorado.

"Little Journeys in Colorado" and "Under the Turquoise Sky" are two books which make the way clear. Let me send them to you. S. L. Parrott, General New England Agent, 288 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB

306 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

survey has estimated her value at \$30,000.

Returning here this week Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, will take up the assignment of new division commanders and commanding officers of battleships of the Atlantic fleet whose tours at sea duty will expire soon. Rear Admiral Cameron McL. Winslow, commanding the first division, has been a division commander since Dec. 21, 1911, and probably will be relieved this fall. Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, commanding the third division, has been in his present duty since Jan. 9, 1912, and Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher has been a division commander for about a year. Rear Admiral F. E. Beatty, commanding the fourth division, was assigned to his present duty only a few months ago.

## RAILROAD SHOPS TO COST \$150,000

DENVER—New shops and a round house will be built soon by the Burlington railroad at Derby, seven miles north of the Denver Union station, at a cost of \$150,000.

The present shops, at the east end of the Twenty-third street viaduct, will be dismantled and the ground utilized for trackage.

In view of the early opening of traffic on the Gulf-to-Sound line of the Burlington, which will use the Colorado & Southern from Cheyenne to Denver, it has become imperative that shop facilities of the best be created by the combined Hill lines. Denver will be the principal city en route, from Galveston to Seattle.

## "The Law of a Household"

A BOOK BY EUNICE BEECHER

Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in house-keeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management. Price \$2.00

For Sale by SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., BOSTON

## OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE BOOKS

27 & 29 Bromfield St., Boston

HAMBURG-AMERICAN  
Largest S.S. Co. in the World  
Over 400 Ships  
1,306,815 TONS



## "IMPERATOR"

World's Largest Ship

SAILS AGAIN

August 9, 11 A. M.

and every three weeks thereafter.

Enabling passengers to arrive in

LONDON and PARIS on sixth and

in HAMBURG on seventh day.

Books now open for season.

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

Imperator . . . . . Aug. 9, 11 A. M.

12Patricia . . . . . Aug. 9, 12 noon

America . . . . . Aug. 31, 11 A. M.

13Pretoria . . . . . Aug. 23, 12 noon

Pres. Grant . . . . . Aug. 27, 12 noon

120 cabin only. (Hamburg direct.

22P.R.S. Pennsylvania and S. S. Pre-

torla sail from New York, Port of

334 St. South Brooklyn. All other

14Hamburg in this service from our

Hoboken Pier.

## MEDITERRANEAN

Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa

22P.R.S. steamers in this service leave

from New York, Port of 334 St.

South Brooklyn. Take 30th St. Ferry.

S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons).

August 9, 10 A. M.

S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons).

August 26, 11 A. M.

## From BOSTON to

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Cincinnati . . . . . Aug. 16

Cleveland . . . . . Sept. 12

Cincinnati . . . . . Sept. 23

Cleveland . . . . . Oct. 17

22P.R.S. steamers offer exceptional

accommodations in both first and

second cabin.



# Militiamen Back From Maneuvers

Twenty-Two Trains Bring Troops From Rock, Lakeville and Middleboro, Principal Points in the War Game

## SOLDIERS ARE PRAISED

Praise was given today by Maj. John W. Heavey to the 5000 militiamen who have just returned from their summer maneuvers in the southeastern part of the state for the work they performed during the mimic war. Compliments were also tendered members of the commissary department and to the executive officers for their efficient service throughout the tour.

Twenty-two trains were used yesterday to transport the men back to their homes from Rock, Lakeville and Middleboro. Maj. Henry B. Knowles of the quartermaster-general's department was in charge of the arrangements.

The cavalry troops were given excellent opportunities to improve themselves in the art of war.

Before the breaking up of the camps for the trip home all the regular army men who had served as umpires were summoned to the headquarters of Major Heavey, the chief umpire. The situation was completely gone over and mistakes pointed out.

One idea advanced at this meeting was that the umpires in the future should mess separately from the militia officers.

## DR. MACLAURIN OFF TOMORROW ON FRANCONIA

Cunarder Boat Crew to Receive Silver Medals for Proficiency—Cup for the Steamship Also

When the Cunard liner Franconia sails at noon tomorrow for Queenstown and Liverpool she will carry about 130 saloon, 175 second cabin and 350 steerage passengers. Among the saloon passengers are Prof. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Arthur B. Chapin, formerly state treasurer, and Mrs. Chapin; Dr. Charles River of 6 Beacon street, Boston; Mrs. Mary R. Cabot, C. A. King, Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Porter, all of Boston.

Silver medals for each member of the winning crew and a silver cup for the steamship will be in the possession of a boatload of seamen of the Cunarder when the vessel leaves port.

The trophies were offered by A. A. Booth, a director of the company, for the fastest boat crew on board the liner. Similar gifts have been provided for each vessel of the line to encourage proficiency in seamanship.

Six of the Franconia's boats, manned by seamen, stewards and firemen, competed for the prizes Saturday afternoon. The course was from Governor's island, upstream to a point off East Boston. Second and third places were won by the firemen, while the stewards came in last.

## MR. BISHOP NAMED

George W. Bishop, a member of the public commission, has been appointed by the superior court a member of the special commission to decide what alterations are necessary in the plans for rebuilding a bridge in the town of Richmond over the tracks of the Boston & Albany railroad and also a member of the commission to provide for the alteration of railroad crossings in the towns of Palmer and Wilbraham.

## DELEGATES COMING LATER

Though expected to arrive in Boston on the Leyland line steamer Canadian from Liverpool, a party of 125 American delegates to the world Sunday school convention in Zurich, Switzerland, have decided to stay abroad for another week and probably will arrive here on the Bohemian, due next Sunday. On the Canadian when she berthed Sunday were 61 cabin passengers.

## SOCIALISTS SEEK INQUIRY

SEATTLE, Wash.—Passing a resolution at a mass meeting Sunday, the moderate section of the Socialists asked for a congressional investigation of the attack on Socialist headquarters which took place here July 15. United States soldiers and sailors are alleged to have taken part in the attack.

## INVESTMENT BILL APPROVED

MADISON, Wis.—The recently passed bill bringing all investment companies operating in Wisconsin under the supervision of the state commissioner of banking, has been approved by Governor McGovern. The law requires detailed reports of all transactions.

**GOVERNOR REVOKES CONTRACTS**  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—School book contracts amounting to \$1,000,000 signed by Acting Governor McAlester were revoked by Governor Lee Cruise, who returned hurriedly from Kansas City. Four pardons granted during his absence also were revoked.

## ITALIAN MUSIC HEARD

Fully 6000 persons attended the concert of Italian music given yesterday in the Parkman bandstand on Boston Common. The feature was a cornet and trombone duo, by Harold Brenton and J. N. Proctor, "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore."

## WELLESLEY CLUB GROWS TO SEVEN DIVISIONS THIS YEAR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—In seven divisions more than 250 children enrolled in the Wellesley Club will be guests at a picnic on the campus of Wellesley College, this summer.

The five main divisions are limited from six to 12 inclusive. The Working Girls' division brings 30 girls of 14 and over for a Saturday afternoon.

This midsummer work is carried on by four Wellesley churches, representing three different denominations, not officially as churches, but through Sunday school, Endeavor Society or volunteer groups of willing workers. The enterprise started six years ago, and has grown until citizens in all parts of the town are personally interested in its support, and contribute freely time, effort, money, food and flowers.

The day begins when the Wellesley messenger arrives at the place of rendezvous, shortly after 8 o'clock on picnic morning, with a supply of flags and banners. At the South station there is a special car attached to the 9 o'clock train and at the Wellesley station wagons are provided which take the children to the campus. The first event is a dip in Lake Waban and the college facilities are opened to the children. After the dinner of sandwiches and cake, the prize competitions in singing, reciting, walking and running begin.

All the afternoon the college rescue boat carries its loads of voyagers around the lake, now and then reaching the lily-pads, and always rounding Tupelo and revealing the Italian gardens.

The demand for tickets to these excursions has become so great that admission to the most crowded divisions is upon written application only, followed by a personal visit to the applicant's home.

## SUFFRAGE PILGRIMS REPORT SUCCESSFUL ROAD CAMPAIGN

Membership of the Massachusetts Men's League for Woman Suffrage has been more than doubled in the campaign which has been carried on through the state by the pilgrim suffragists from the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, according to Joseph Kelley, secretary of the league. The majority of new adherents of the cause are young men either in college or about to enter in the fall. Mr. Kelley has spoken at many of the open-air meetings of the campaign and he has repeatedly told the young men to declare their support of the movement as soon as they entered college.

## "TIN SAN" ROAMS THE DOCK AT WILL

"Tin San," an orang outang, belonging to the crew of the British steamer Naneric, Capt. McLean, which sailed from pier 47, Mystic docks, Saturday afternoon for New York, is roaming about the piers and wharves in the Mystic section of Charlestown.

Ten dollars reward for its capture has been offered by officers and crew of the Naneric. The animal escaped just before the ship sailed Saturday, and was last seen by longshoremen on board the six-masted schooner George W. Wells, tied up at one of the piers. The monkey went aboard the craft Sunday evening and later went ashore.

## FAVOR ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

CHICAGO—The Building Trades Council has endorsed the permanent arbitration agreement with the Building Construction Employers Association. The structural iron workers and painters sought further concessions.

## WASHINGTON MEN WEARING WHITE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson's practice of wearing white is followed now by nearly all the cabinet members and other visitors at the White House and the executive office. In fact white suits or else white trousers and dark coats are the accepted garb of all Washington men.

While the President's family is away in Cornish, N. H., the White House is being renovated with paint, paper and carpentry. The East room particularly is being refurnished in preparation for the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis B. Sayre in November.

## FAIR COMMISSIONER NAMED

WASHINGTON—Former Congressman William B. Lamar of Florida has been appointed commissioner to represent the United States government at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915. He will leave Washington for the coast in a few days.

## TARIFF LEGISLATION AND PROSPERITY

By the HON. FRANK BOSWORTH BRANDEGEE  
Senior United States Senator from Connecticut

*The following is the first of four articles by as many New England senators, two Republican and two Democratic, on tariff legislation and prosperity dealing with the Underwood-Simmons bill, for consideration of which President Wilson has kept Congress in session this summer. These articles represent, as the case may be, their particular Republican or Democratic views of the tariff situation.*

Senator Brandegee, author of today's instalment, is a Republican and a native of New London, Conn. He graduated from Yale in 1885, was admitted to the bar in 1888, and is well known as a corporation lawyer. In 1899 he became speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives. He was elected to Congress from the third congressional district in 1903 and was re-elected the next year. He was elected to the Senate in 1905 to succeed O. H. Platt. In 1909 he was re-elected and his term expires in 1915.

House bill 3321, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," lies upon the desks of senators in the first session of the Sixty-third Congress. It consists of a document of 277 pages, of 26 lines to the page, and about 10 words to the line. It therefore contains 72,020 words and covers nearly the entire field of the industrial activities of the country. It involves exhaustive analysis and comprehension of every intricate and technical process from raw material to perfected product. It passed the House of Representatives, as certified by its clerk, South Trimble, on May 8, 1913.

It was favorably reported to the Senate by Senator F. M. Simmons, the chairman of the finance committee, with some 500 amendments, on July 11, 1913. It is Calendar No. 62, and has been made what is called the "unfinished business." This means that each session day, at the expiration of the "morning hour," which occurs not later than two hours after the meeting of the Senate, the tariff bill comes up automatically, as it is said. The presiding officer lays the bill before the Senate, which proceeds to its consideration. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that this bill will continue to be the "unfinished business" for the next two months.

I believe it would be well if it could remain "unfinished." When it is finished the prosperity of many an industry established by long effort and the livelihood of thousands of Americans, many of whom voted the Democratic ticket upon the pledge of its leaders that no legitimate industry should be injured, will be in the balance. They relied upon the party promises to reduce the cost of living to the consumer, not to hurt the producer and to maintain the American scale of wages, which is double or treble that of the foreign scale. They would not realize that the great mass of consumers are also of necessity producers, and that all producers are consumers. Approximately 80 per cent of the cost of production is the wages paid labor. The Democratic tariff bill in many instances puts the American producer in competition with the foreigner on even terms.

The President says the manufacturer must survive by his wits. If he fails in this, he must reduce wages. If the cost of living is to be reduced by reducing import duties, it must be because cheaper made foreign goods are to be

imported and used in this country instead of those now made here. By as much as we purchase and use products of foreign capital and labor, by just so much we throw our own out of employment. We shall send our money abroad and discharge our labor at home. The difference between the cost of the foreign and domestic article will, in most cases, be absorbed and divided by and between the importer, the jobber and the retailer, and the ultimate consumer will receive no benefit. As soon as the domestic producer has been submerged, the foreign producer, then in absolute control, can put the price as high as he pleases. When he has elevated the price to the point where it might be profitable for us to again attempt to compete, we can begin to reassemble our dispersed artisans and to renovate our dismantled plants.

It is idle to expect to reduce our cost of living by crippling our producing power. If our workmen are not earning wages, their purchasing power is gone. Without wages they would not be able to purchase even the cheaper foreign products—provided the importer and middle men would give them the benefit of the difference in cost.

This Democratic tariff bill, I believe, is true to no principle, conforms to no theory, and squares with no platform. It is free trade in part and protective in spots. In its present form it is a mass of inconsistencies, incongruities, and contradictions. Its provisions are not based upon accurate information. It contains a lawsuit on every page, and difficulty in most every paragraph. They hope to recoup the treasury deficit which it will probably produce by the imposition of an experimental income tax, and they hope that, assisted by its tremendous vitality, the nation will be able to survive.

The cold fact is that the credulous "ultimate consumer" and the laboring man have been deluded again. How far distant is that time when they will say to the Democratic beguilers in the words of Macbeth:

"Accurs'd be that tongue that tells me so,  
For it hath coddled my better part of man!  
And be these cunning friends no more believed;  
That palter with us in a double sense;  
That keep the word of promise to our ear,  
And break it to our hope."

## MASONIC HOST SOON TO LEAVE FOR TRIENNIAL

Knights Templars and Their Ladies Will Leave Boston on a Special Train to Attend Great Conclave in Denver

## 15,000 TO BE IN LINE

Members of the Massachusetts Commanderies, Knights Templars, and their ladies who are to attend the thirty-second triennial convocation in Denver, Col., Aug. 12-15, will entrain at North station tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. A special Pullman train will take the four Massachusetts commanderies and their guests, and the trip will include side excursions to nearby points of interest along the route.

Special provision has been made for the presence of the women guests, who will compose more than one third of the party accompanying St. Omar, Joseph Warren, Gethsemane and Hugh de Payne commanderies.

During the four days of next week, including Thursday, there will be drills by 17 commanderies, dinners, excursions, receptions, daily band concerts and other social affairs. Unusual attention has been given to the decorative scheme and the electrical display at Denver, and everything possible is being arranged for the comfort and convenience of the visiting knights and their ladies at the coming convention.

A signal honor has been conferred on Right Eminent Frank L. Nagle, grand commander of the grand commandery. He has been designated as chief marshal of the second division in the pageant of Aug. 12, and several other states besides Massachusetts and Rhode Island will come under his supervision. He will have on his staff Deputy Grand Commander William W. Johnson, Grand Generalissimo Walter F. Medding, Grand Capt. Gen. Frederick I. Dana and Grand Warden Asa C. Jewett.

The Templar religious exercises next Sunday will be the prelude to the long line of features planned by the triennial committee. As early as 8 the morning of the eleventh the reception to the grand encampment by Denver commandery will begin, and at night a similar tribute will be accorded by the grand commandery of Colorado.

The great parade will be Tuesday morning, when it is expected that more than 15,000 knights will be in line. At the conclusion of the parade the first session of the convocation will be held, and will continue for portions of three days. Deputy Grand Master Arthur MacArthur of Troy, N. Y., will be advanced to the chair.

## An Exceptional August Sale of 850 Lingerie Waists At 1/3 to 1/2 Reductions

These effective waists embody some of Fashion's latest wrinkles, and will therefore meet with a welcome from the many women desiring a few new and dainty wash blouses to piece out the season.

Just 250

All-Over Embroidery Waists

Worth 3.00 to 5.00

Made of imported materials, in the latest style, with flat collar; V neck and three quarter sleeves. The whole lace trimmed.

SALE PRICE  
2.00

Just 250

Finest Quality Voile Waists

Worth 2.00 Each

Front is combined of tucks and cluny lace insertions. It has a neat effect and three quarter sleeves. Back fastening.

SALE PRICE  
1.00

Just 200

Lace Trimmed Waists

Worth 6.75 to 7.75

Voile and batiste waists, with low neck and short sleeves.

SALE PRICE  
5.00

Just 150

Handsome Waists

Worth 5.00 Each

Voile and batiste waists, lace and button trimmed.

SALE PRICE  
3.95

Women's Apparel, Main Store, Second Floor

Jordan Marsh Company

## NUMIDIAN DOCKS; MANY ABOARD

Reporting fine conditions on the Atlantic, the Allan line steamer Numidian, Capt. Robert McKillop, tied up at pier 50, Mystic docks, Charlestown, today. When the gangplank was thrown out, 73 cabin and 105 steerage passengers disembarked from Glasgow and Moville.

Bostonians on board included: Alexander Anderson, Mrs. Martha Clark, Miss Polly Clark, Miss Mary Finlay, Miss Daisy Finlay, Miss Agnes Finlay, John and Alexander Finlay, Mrs. Ann Hunter and John Morrison. Mrs. Marion Burgess of Dublin, wife of one of the ship's officers, came over on the Numidian to make the round trip.

Other passengers included: Miss M. A. Bottomly and Miss Mabel Hamburg of Worcester, Miss Margaret Brown of Lowell, Peter D. Brown of Lynn, Mrs. Margaret Hutton of Malden, Mrs. Madeleine Lindsay with Birnie and Miss Heather Lindsay of Woonsocket, R. I., and Cornelius Cleary of Maricopa, Cal.

## A RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 666, occupied by President Morris McDonald and party, arrived at North station from Portland, Me., at 10:20 o'clock this morning.

William H. Morrison, signal engineer of electric zone of New York Central lines, with headquarters at Grand Central station, New York city, is a business visitor at North and South stations today.

For the accommodation of St. Croix Valley Association en route to Calais, Me., today, the Boston & Maine road furnished a first-class special train from North station at 7:35 a. m.

The bridge department of the New Haven road has a large force of men with derrick car raising the Ft. Point channel roll lift drawbridge between Boston terminal and South Boston.

Robert Lindsay, senior train despatcher of Southern division of Boston & Maine road, North station, is spending a two weeks' vacation in camp on Sebago lake, Me.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 444, occupied by General Manager Benjamin R. Pollock and party, arrived at North station this morning from York Harbor, Me.

James O. Halliday, superintendent of transportation of New Haven road, is a business visitor at South station general offices today to finish equipment distribution for August.

Technology summer camp party occupying two special Pullman sleepers and one baggage car, was attached to the Boston & Maine road's Bar Harbor express from North station at 10 o'clock this morning en route to East Machias, Me.

**L. B. FAY A CANDIDATE**  
ATHOL, Mass.—The candidacy of Levi B. Fay for the Republican nomination for representative from the first Worcester district has been announced.

## STATE RIFLEMEN ARRIVE IN CAMP FOR COMPETITION

Members of Massachusetts Team on the Ground in Ohio Ready for the National Shoot

Members of the Massachusetts state rifle team arrive in Camp Perry, Ohio, today from the Bay State rifle range at Wakefield, to attend the national rifle shoot from Aug. 13 to Sept. 9, inclusive. The party is in command of Joshua D. Upton, chief of ordnance of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

In 1911, the year of the last national rifle tournament, Massachusetts won fourth place, outshooting every other state in the Union.

Included in the team from Massachusetts this year are Capt. Kinsley A. Team Coach Sergt. Cedric B. Long Burnham of the ordnance department; of the fifth infantry. Shooting members of the team are Capt. Steward W. Wise of the ordnance department; Capt. Frederick W. Allen, coast artillery corps; John E. Parker, eighth regiment; Lieut. Thomas W. Doyle, sixth regiment; Lieut. Frederick R. Daniels, second regiment; Sergt. A. S. Woodworth, second regiment; Color Sergt. Sanford P. Leary, sixth regiment; Quartermaster-Sergt. John C. Straker, fifth regiment; Sergt. Richard D. Conant, first corps cadets; Sergt. James T. Lawless, fifth regiment; Sergt. Frank J. Cunningham, fifth regiment; Sergt. John Martin, coast artillery corps; Corp. Thomas Mack, sixth regiment; Privs. Francis W. Capper, first corps cadets; Eugene Cowes, first corps cadets; James S. Steward, first corps cadets, and James F. Laughlin of the sixth regiment.

The United States marine corps rifle team, which has been in training on the Wakefield range for the past two months, also left on the same train for the national tournament. The squad is in command of Capt. Douglas C. MacDougal.

## FISHERMAN IS RESCUED

After rowing all night in a dory in thick weather, Martin Foye, a member of the crew of the Boston fishing schooner Pontiac, was picked up in the South channel Saturday by the fishing schooner Olive F. Hutchins, Capt. Morton Hutchins, and brought to T wharf today. Foye was pulling trawls Friday when his vessel was lost from sight. His efforts to find the schooner were unavailing.

## COMMERCE SCHOOL DEAN NAMED

Harry C. Bentley has been appointed dean of the Boston school of commerce and finance. He has been assistant dean and in charge of the school since its opening in September of 1911. When his classes resume in the fall they will be held in the new Y. M. C. A. building on Huntington avenue, the commerce school being affiliated with the educational department of that institution.

## SENATOR OPPOSES PARCEL POST CUT

WASHINGTON—Senator Bryan, in opposition to Postmaster-General Burleson's order reducing parcel post rates in the first and second zones Aug. 15, declared in a speech for one cent postage. He said: "If we lose over seven cents a pound in the transportation of newspapers and magazines, how can we expect to make a profit in the transportation of merchandise which is liable to be much more bulky and expensive?"

"A former postmaster-general has transported second class mail matter by freight. With much further extension, the present postmaster-general will be transporting freight by mail."

## STORE NEWS

James V. Duffy of the contract department of the Shepard Norwell Company is spending a vacation at Nantasket.

E. I. Lahty, buyer of laces for the Jordan Marsh Company, is among the recent arrivals from Europe.

W. R. Clarke, buyer of millinery for the William Filene's Sons Company, who returned from Europe a few days ago, met a number of Boston dry goods people in Paris, including E. A. Filene and J. J. Kelley of the same firm, and heard an address delivered by Mr. Filene before the American Chamber of Commerce in that city.

George Sheehy, of the shipping department of the Magrane Houston Company is spending his vacation in Maine.

Boston buyers who have returned from New York include Miss Mary G. Goodwin of the R. H. White Company, Miss N. Jones and Mrs. J. Griffin of the William Filene's Sons Company.

## CITY PLANS BIG FASHION DISPLAY

KANSAS CITY—Retail merchants of this city will hold their first united fashion show Sept. 29 to Oct. 4. The displays will include jewelry, silverware, home furnishings and many other lines as well as dry goods. On the opening day the shades will be drawn in the store windows, but when rockets go up and bombs explode at 7 p. m. the curtains will be raised and the windows illuminated. The stores will not open that evening, but on the following morning the fashion displays in the interior of the stores will be made, many of the gowns being shown on living models.

C. C. Peters of the Emery, Bird Thayer Dry Goods Company is president, and W. H. Clark of the Kline Cloak & Suit Company is chairman of the association's trade extension committee which is in charge of the display. It is expected that a number of excursions to the city will be run from nearby states, as applications have been made to the railroads for special rates.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GOWNS AT PAVILLON HENRI IV.  
TERRASSE DE ST. GERMAIN

ONE must go farther afield for fashions nowadays, for the smart Paris world leaves the city before the quatorze Juillet, the national fête, when each carrefour has its bandstand and the poorest of music continues from 9 to 10 in the evening until the small hours of the morning for the people to amuse themselves by dancing in the streets. This is kept up for three nights, writes a contributor to the Monitor. And so it was at the Pavillon Henri IV. on that wonderful terrace at St. Germain that the following notes on robes and modes were culled. Long stretches of wooded country and the whole of Paris lay stretched out below us with the Sacre Coeur at its outer edge, its white domes rising out of a mist, only soon to disappear again into the mist.

A girl wore a red dress of transparent crepon over white liberty satin which gave a soft effect of old rose, save where the material was doubled as in revers and hem and bands, where the shade was accentuated to red. The skirt was straight, for draped skirts are seldom seen on young girls, and open in front on to the white satin, trimmed with two bands above the hem at the bottom. The bodice also was open in front, and buttons in groups of three appeared all down the front, white with a tiny line of red at the outer edge. The neck was low and finished with an ecru embroidery collar with finely plaited valenciennes lace making a pretty broken edge. The sleeves hung straight and somewhat wide to the elbow, with a little cuff of the embroidery and lace showing beyond the red. At the back a square stitched tab was fastened at the waist with two buttons at either side, and extended above and below the waist for about six inches. The hat was a large shaly one of fine ecru straw, with fine black lace flat on the brim and extending beyond it, and a graceful lace butterfly poised lightly on the crown.

One sees far more dark blue and black gowns than any others. One in dark blue taffetas attracted one very much. The skirt was a double one, the upper skirt or tunic shorter in front where it only reached above the knees, and longer at the back was finished in deep scallops, from which hung finely plaited blue chiffon about eight inches in depth. The same idea was repeated in the sleeves and the Japanese collar of blue framed in a chemise of soft ecru lace and net with a rose Bengale nestling in among the lace. A little close-fitting hat of black velvet was worn with this, trimmed simply with two long pointed ends of black velvet quite in front and

standing straight up from a black velvet cabochon.

A severely tailored coat and skirt suit of white striped charmeuse was given a distinctive note by yellow collar and cuffs, the color repeated in a string of amber beads round the neck. The hat was of black velvet, with a lace butterfly. These velvet hats are quite the right thing to wear now, either in black or in a rich shade of violet. A white gown of thin transparent crepon was made with a long tunic of the crepon over soft white satin, the tunic almost reaching the hem of the gown, save at the left side, where it was considerably shorter. Here it was buttoned from the waist to the knees with white satin boules buttons on a strap of white satin, and finished at the knees with handsome silk tassels and cords reaching to the hem. Both the sleeves and the yoke were left transparent in the material, the sleeves long and tight fitting and trimmed with narrow bands of the satin and a scarf of black tulle was caught in at the waist in front with a bunch of purple clematis.

A charming gray chiffon wrap was worn over a white charmeuse gown. It was made in the loose shape so much worn with wide sleeves let in from waist to neck with a big chainstitch in thick silk, and with the fulness of the coat gathered into two bands of gauged tucks below the knees at the back and working up higher to the front. A lovely soft Japanese collar of gold and silver embroidery on palest rose fleur de velours gave the right touch of color and made a most becoming summer or evening wrap.

A coat and skirt in sack cloth colored linen were exceedingly smart, the skirt quite plain with two rounded and very slight openings at the foot, the coat belted in black patent leather, just above the waist, the basque pointed at the back and barely reaching below the waist in front and the novelty was in the cut of the coat fronts which were cut away at the top and bottom only meeting with two buttons and button holes at the bust, though the buttons on one side and button holes on the other continued all the way down. The collar was of macramé the same shade as the linen. The hat was of fine shiny black straw, a sailor shape and trimmed with ecru plumage and upstanding wings at the back.

A pretty idea for sashes on light dresses is to border the ribbon all the way round with a tiny plaiting in a darker shade, and in this case, the sash ends should not be very long.

## EVERGREENS ADD FINE EFFECT

May be set out in August or September

NOT so very long ago, evergreens were planted on the home grounds for but one or two purposes—either for a wind-break or to screen something unsightly, or else simply as specimen trees. We all have seen the precise, formal rows of hemlocks, cedars or pines used as screens, and we can all recall lawns dotted with lonely looking trees that seemed to want for companionship.

The modern gardener finds in the evergreen a beautiful background for spring and summer flowering shrubs, says Suburban Life. He finds that groups of evergreens of contrasting foliage, massed in beds or groups, present a remarkable array of color. He has learned that, in combination with many sorts of deciduous trees, the evergreen is the making of such groups, and provides an all-the-year-round attraction.

Quite as marked as the change of opinion in regard to the uses of the evergreen is the change in regard to the time of transplanting these valuable trees and shrubs.

The excellent results which have been obtained in recent years from transplanting in August and September constitute the evidence that is convincing the most skeptical opponents of planting in the late summer and early fall.

One of the most beautiful evergreens, and one that gives general satisfaction, is the hemlock. Of graceful habit, it is admirably adapted for garden, lawn and ornamental planting, and, although it is attractive at all seasons, it is especially so in the spring and summer, when the new growth comes out in delicate light green tones. The hemlock likes a fairly moist soil and partial shade.

Another general favorite is the white pine, a rapid grower, hardy and adaptable to practically all soils and conditions. In beauty, it is safe to say that it is unsurpassed by any other evergreen.

The Scotch pine is used for practically every purpose, and it has the advantage of being hardy and a fast grower. The dwarf mountain pines are beautiful, hardy little specimens from which splendid results may be had.

The fir has considerable to recommend them. The variety known as Nordmann's fir is magnificent, with foliage of dark green, and is very suitable for specimen planting. Balsam fir is best known as one of the old-fashioned sorts of evergreens for windbreaks and shelters. It is extremely hardy, and it has also a fragrance that is very pleasing.

The spruce family is a large one, and contains some beautiful specimens. All are familiar with the Colorado blue

and green spruce, and there are some new varieties of grafted spruces that are decidedly worth while. The Norway spruce is a general favorite, owing to its hardiness, rapidity of growth and adaptability. The white spruce is one of the true native trees and is especially recommended for its hardiness. It is conical in shape.

The junipers include a number of beautifully shaped evergreens with striking foliage. The dwarf conifers are becoming quite the thing for planting in beds much the same as flowers. The kinds available are many.

If you want an evergreen that will stand all sorts of hardship, try some of the American arbovitae. Another evergreen that will do well on indifferent soil is the red cedar.

Planting in early fall must be done carefully, to attain the best results. Do not let the plants become dry or exposed to sun or wind. If the ground is dry, dip the roots before planting. The hole should be plenty large enough to take all of the roots without bending them, and they should be placed in fine soil, just as they were before the plant was taken out of the ground. Use the top soil for placing around the roots. After filling the hole and firming the soil around the tree, apply as a mulch several inches of rotted straw, coarse manure or grass.

## EGGLESS COOKIES

Here is a recipe for fine cookies that need no eggs and will keep for weeks in a closed jar. One large cup of butter and lard mixed, one cupful sugar, one cupful molasses, one half cupful water, one tablespoonful of ginger, one of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of soda and flour for stiff dough. Roll thinner than for sugar cookies. Pour over the soda a little boiling water before using it. If your dough is mixed properly, the cookies will be shiny and spicy when done. This recipe will make five dozen.—Los Angeles Express.

## LUNCHEON DISH

If marrow bones are cut in pieces about a finger long, the ends covered with dough, and boiled, they make an excellent luncheon dish, says the Louisville Herald. When done, strip off the dough and the marrow into a hot soup plate. Drain off the fat and season the marrow with salt and cayenne. Spread buttered toast with English mustard and slip the marrow on the toast, serving as hot as possible.

COOKING UPON A  
COAL OIL LAMP

When spending last summer in the mountains I found frequent need of exercising my ingenuity, for luxuries were rare and opportunities for purchasing anew, in emergencies, few. Coal oil lamps were our only means of lighting, and economy was necessary. One evening, writes a contributor to Modern Priscilla, I devised a wire frame, about four inches in diameter, shaped like a wheel, using a strong but light wire for the foundation and running across the device both ways with a lighter and finer wire (picture wire would do), wrapping it firmly around once at each intersection. This I placed on top of the lamp chimney and found, to my delight, that in a small granite pan I could boil water, milk, tea, or cocoa, warm over dishes, stew fruits, fry bacon, and so on, endlessly, but also toast bread, evenly, a slice at a time. Later I made a larger round and on a medium sized pie pan, covered with another, cooked baking powder biscuits. When brown on one side I turned them over and could scarcely tell that they had not been baked in an oven. This little contrivance saved us a good many bills.

## MUTTON LOIN CHOPS BROILED

Two good sauces to go with them

BROILING is a process closely akin to roasting, as the term was formerly used. It is performed over a clear fire and relatively thin pieces of meat only are suitable for the purpose. The searing of the surface, which can be accomplished very quickly, is usually sufficient for the retention of the juices. In the case of meats having little fat, however, butter or other fat should be rubbed over the surface before the cooking is begun.

Chops from the loin or the rib, cutlets from the leg, or thick pieces cut from rare boiled or roasted mutton are suitable for broiling, says Farmer's Bulletin No. 526 in a paper on "Mutton and Its Value in the Diet." When it is not convenient to broil much the same results can be secured by pan broiling, i. e., cooking in a hot pan—lightly greased.

Broiled Loin Chops—Remove superfluous fat and roll the flank about the tenderloin, fastening it with skewers. Place on a broiler greased with some of the mutton fat. Cook from six to eight minutes, turning frequently during the first part of the time. A sauce of butter to which a little lemon juice and chopped parsley have been added is sometimes rubbed over the chops, or since the chops themselves contain much fat, lemon juice and parsley only may be used, or the chops may be served on thin slices of lemon. Onion sauce is by some people considered a great delicacy for serving with broiled chops.

Parsley and Butter Sauce—One fourth cup butter, one half teaspoon salt, one eighth teaspoon pepper, one half tablespoon finely chopped parsley, three quarters tablespoon lemon juice. Cream the butter, add the salt, pepper and parsley and then the lemon juice very slowly.

Onion Sauce—Six large white onions, one quarter cup butter, one tablespoon flour, one teaspoon sugar, one half cup cream, salt. Cut the onions into two or three pieces each and cook them for 10 minutes in boiling salt water. Strain them and cook in a covered saucepan with the butter for about three fourths hour or until they are very tender. Press through a puree sieve and reheat. Sprinkle the flour over them, stirring it in thoroughly, and add the seasonings. Bring to the boiling point and heat long enough to cook them thoroughly.

Pan-Broiled Loin Chops—Pan broiling is a method of cooking employed when there is no suitable fire for broiling. For best results it should be employed only in the case of meat from which most of the fat has been removed. Loin chops which are to be pan-broiled should have the flank and most of the fat removed. After wiping they should be put into a hot frying pan and turned frequently. In order to avoid piercing the chops in turning them they should be grasped between two forks or with a knife and fork. The time of cooking will depend of

FAN BAG OF  
PINK SATIN

AN attractive fan bag may be made of pink satin. It should be about three and one-half inches wide and cut into a point at the lower edge to which should be attached a large silk tassel, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

When finishing the bag at the top, allow for a wide heading and a narrow casing so that the top will form a frill when the bag is drawn up. Use a cord with knotted ends for the draw string.

Decorate the bag around the inner edge in a very narrow border effect, with tiny flowers and leaves of embroidery. The leaves should be done in lazy daisy stitch with rope floss, while the clusters of tiny flowers may be formed of French knots.

In place of the embroidery clusters tiny satin French roses can be substituted with very good effect or the embroidery may be dispensed with entirely and the bags made of flowered ribbon with tassel and cord of a plain color.

PEACH LUNCHEON  
SERVED ON LAWN

A peach luncheon will be reasonable as long as peaches are ripe and the weather favorable, for the invitations say "luncheon served on the lawn." But the hostess has provided the decorations of the house so as to give an outdoor effect as much as possible should the day prove inclement. If the day is fine a round table spread with white is to set under a canopy made of awning material, supported at the four corners by stakes driven firmly into the ground. Rows of Chinese lanterns will decorate this outdoor dining-room, says the Chicago Record Herald. The table centerpiece is to be a pink-enamelled basket laden with peaches, leaves and vines. For place cards there will be cardboard peaches done in water color with a green leaf or two. Here is the menu which is unusually dainty:

Tomato and caviar canapés, jellied veal or tongue with potato croquettes, olives, shrimp in aspic with a mayonnaise dressing, cheese wafers. A delicious peach omelet comes next. The dessert is to be peach ice cream in shape of the real fruit, the leaves being made of pistachio ice cream. They will be placed on plates covered with real peach leaves. The hostess is to wear a pink gown with a stock and belt of yellow. This is a very good combination, providing just the right shades are selected.

## DAINTY DESSERT

A dainty dessert can be made with a fig paste basis. Put a pound of dried figs through a meat grinder, add a quart of warm water, and let it simmer on the back of the stove for two hours. Then remove and place in the refrigerator for several hours before serving. When ready for use, put in a glass and pile high with chopped marshmallows mix with whipped cream. Garnish with whole walnut meats.—Washington Herald.

## AS ONE FRENCH WOMAN SEES IT

Lack of economy on part of American cook

PRICES are not high. Why, in Europe my mother pays 50 cents a pound for veal. It is the poor cook that is wasteful!"

This declaration came from a French woman, who is making money here by serving delicious meals at very moderate cost, says a New York Sun writer.

"High prices? Why, everything is very cheap," she argued vivaciously, "but you Americans are wasteful. Always you must have the big, big piece of meat, but the juice—you do nothing at all with it. You actually think it bad form to roll your meat in that wonderful juice. And your soups—what an extravagance!"

It is not what you pay for your food, but the way you use it that counts, she says. "People who know nothing of French domestic economy come back from Europe praising the cooking and the reasonableness of the bills, but they think that both are due to the cheapness of the food, whereas nearly everything is higher there than here. The difference is due to the fact that the French never wastes so much as a bread crumb, and that the simplest dish receives as careful attention as a king's dinner. Moreover, French cooks use a greater variety of foods than Americans."

The American housekeeper who wants a boiled dinner buys one of the good cuts of meat, the price of which ranges from 12 to 24 cents a pound. Potatoes, onions and turnips are usually boiled with the meat. In many households the liquid, instead of being used as a soup, is allowed to boil away.

The French pot au feu is a national dish and a pillar of economy to boot. To begin, the cook selects a much larger piece of meat than will be used at the one meal, and the cheaper cuts—the shank, the plate and the shin—are used. These pieces cost from 8 to 12 cents a pound only.

The meat is placed in a very large pot with a quantity of water, and allowed to simmer until half done; then carrots and onions are put in whole, together with a little bunch of herbs, tied together so that it may conveniently be taken out. When all is done the clear liquid is served as a soup, with croutons, and the vegetables are used as a garnish for the meat.

A salad of watercress would be a fitting compliment to this meal, which might well finish with a little guava jelly and cream cheese. There you have a finely balanced tasteful and inexpensive dinner. But that is only the beginning of what a French cook would do with that pot au feu. Out of the remains would come at least two more dinners, to say nothing of a few lunches and suppers.

First of all a generous quantity of the liquid would be set aside for general use in cooking, for a teaspoonful of it added to almost any dish gives just that touch of piquancy which may transform a tasteless bit of food into a tempting morsel.

Then for the next meal thick slices of the meat are heated in a cupful of liquid, while some sliced onions are fried in olive oil. When the onions are nicely browned, the meat is arranged on a hot platter, the onions are spread over it, the juice in which the meat was heated is poured over the whole, and a dressing of parsley is applied to the two ends.

## STYLISH BROCHE COTTON SUIT

Trimmed with plain white eponge



COTTON is so wonderfully beautiful this season that it is made up into some of the handsomest gowns. This one is buff in color, shows a broche effect and is trimmed with plain white eponge. The buttons are little round ones in Irish crochet. The pelum gives the effect of a coat that renders the gown peculiarly adapted to the street while it is perfectly correct within doors and, consequently, serves a double purpose.

Cotton fabrics are among the most fashionable of the summer, and the gown just as it is a most attractive one, but there are numberless materials that can be treated in the same way. Crepe de chine and charmeuse satin are at once thought of; for the simpler effect the pretty flowered voile combined with plain, the pongees that are very lovely this year, and foulards are perfectly suited to such treatment.

White foulard in a design similar to this one in black or blue, combined with plain white satin, would make a beautiful effect. One of the natural colored pongees would be pretty with the trimming portions of the same material embroidered in tiny flowers in the natural colored silks.

Broche crepe would be lovely with plain and, indeed, any fancy and plain materials or any materials in contrasting colors can be treated in this way.

The blouse is a plain one, but the vest, and the pelum render it distinctive. If the open neck is not becoming, a little chemise can be worn beneath, and, if liked, the sleeves can be made shorter. The skirt consists of four pieces with a wedge shaped panel at the front. The backs are overlapped slightly to the right of the center, and there are seams only at the sides.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the collar, vest and cuffs; the skirt 5 yards 27, 3 3/4 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 27 for the panel.

The pattern of the blouse (773) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7708) from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## TRIED RECIPES

## STUFFED POTATOES

CUT six hot baked potatoes in halves. Scoop out the centers carefully into a bowl and after mashing add one tablespoon butter, half a teaspoon finely minced parsley and salt and pepper to taste. Refill the potato jackets and return to the oven. Bake until the potatoes are a golden brown on top. Place a small sprig of celery in each potato and serve on a platter garnished with parsley.

## WHITE FRUIT CAKE

Sift one pound flour with two teaspoons baking powder. Cream one pound sugar and half a pound butter together and mix with the flour. Beat well and add one teaspoon sliced citron, one cup blanched almonds, one cup stoned raisins and three cups grated cocoanut. Lastly stir in carefully the well beaten whites of 14 eggs. Thin with half a cup sweet milk and pour into a greased mold. Bake two hours.

## FRUIT ROLLS

Mix together one quart flour, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons sugar, two teaspoons baking powder and rub in two tablespoons butter. Cut fine one quarter pound citron. Seed and halve one quarter pound raisins. Mix fruit evenly with dry ingredients and make to a firm dough with milk. Knead on board for a moment, divide into pieces size of an egg, make into long rolls and lay one inch apart on flat greased pans. Brush with milk and bake in a very hot oven.

## STUFFED FILLET OF BEEF

Cut through the center of a piece of fillet, weighing three pounds, and stuff with cooked ox tongue cut in small pieces. Lard the outside of the meat, season well with salt and pepper, cover with buttered paper and bake in a well buttered dish in a quick oven 15 minutes. Pour over it one cup of rich stock and cook until the meat is only slightly underdone. Lay the meat, when cooked, on a bed of rice and garnish with artichokes cooked and the centers scraped out, the hollows being filled with green peas. Boil the liquor remaining in the pan with one gill tomato sauce. Strain and serve separately.

## SPICE PIE

One cup rich cream, one cup sugar, the yolks of three eggs, one tablespoon flour, half cup raisins, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, half teaspoon nutmeg. Line a pie plate with rich crust, pour in the above mixture and bake. When pie is done spread the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, mixed with two tablespoons powdered sugar, and bake until a light brown.—San Francisco Call.

## TO WASH VARNISH

To wash varnish, steep some tea leaves in water for an hour, then strain them out and use the liquid for washing the varnished wood, says the St. Louis Republic. This decoction gives the woodwork a cleaner, fresher look than when washed with only soap and water.

## NOVEL SCREEN

A mother of five children with ages from 10 down to 2 has a novel screen in her nursery, which she says is not only useful but a continual source of amusement. The frame was made by the neighborhood carpenter of plain pine strips painted and enameled white. It is covered with pink and blue panels of paper cambric, put on with gilt upholstery tacks with good sized brass beads. The screen is only five feet high. On these panels the children paste pictures of all kinds and colors, as best suits them. When they are tired of a panel or it becomes soiled, it is removed and replaced with another. It is an admirable way to use picture postcards. The "panel" belonging to the oldest girl is devoted to foreign cards.—Chicago Record Herald.

## HOME HELPS

While paraffin on top of jelly is still hot, insert one end of a slip of paper with name of jelly on it so it can be easily read. This is better than pasting the name on the jelly cup, because this is often rubbed off.

Silver which is not to be used for some time is best packed away in flour. It will remain bright and un tarnished.

Smoke marks on walls or ceilings may be removed with a paste made of starch and water, spread on with a piece of clean flannel and allowed to dry before dusting with a soft brush.—Philadelphia Times.

## TESTS FOR FLOUR

A good flour should not be pure white, but rather creamy in tint, according to the Newark News. When a little is rubbed between the thumb and first finger it should have a slightly granular feeling. A good flour absorbs more moisture than one of inferior quality.



# President Silent on Mexican Policy; Tariff Program Changes

Administration Opposes Recognition of Huerta Regime and Is Thought to Be Seeking to Bring About Mediation

## NEW TARIFF PROGRAM

Republicans in Senate Begin Active Opposition to Schedules—Mr. McAdoo's Charges Lanquish—Burleson Gets Support

WASHINGTON—Nothing occurred last week to throw light on the administration's plans regarding Mexico. President Wilson had a 50-minute conference with Ambassador Wilson, confined strictly to the facts of the case, and permitted it to become known that he was not a convert to the ambassador's policy of recognition. A day or two thereafter the ambassador told his story in detail to the Senate committee on foreign relations, which is understood to have been impressed, many of its members believing that the ambassador has the correct idea with regard to American policy.

The President continues to oppose recognition of the Huerta government, and presumably is trying to work out an acceptable form of mediation before resorting to anything more drastic. His great deliberation in dealing with the case is assumed to mean that he will leave no important feature of it unstudied, and that his plan, when announced, will be one that can be carried out.

Meanwhile, however, it is recognized generally by the experts that mediation will not be an easy thing, as it is believed the President is discovering as he looks into the case. Mediation certainly could not be forced on either party in Mexico, assuming two clearly defined parties to exist in that country. History teaches that mediation has been more frequently thought of and talked of than asked for or tendered. At times, when used, it has worked well, but not always. It served a helpful purpose in 1875, when there was a dispute between the United States and France concerning the French spoliation treaty. Great Britain acting as mediator at that time; but how it will work in a country where one central government is threatened by many contending factions, is a highly interesting question.

The President's delay in arriving at a solution of the problem indicates that he is having some difficulty with it. International law is a question of cases and incidents largely, and general rules are frequently difficult to find.

There is just enough foundation for the story that Huerta may withdraw from the presidency and aid in the selection of a successor who will be acceptable to the Washington government to add to the interest that the situation has for the public generally. Really, however, the administration is not counting very strongly on such an outcome, although realizing that there is a possibility of its taking place.

It is announced that people in the United States should not lay too much stress on the request of the state department for the item of \$100,000 in the deficiency appropriation bill, to enable the government to facilitate the departure of Americans from Mexico. The request, it is pointed out, does not indicate a situation more acute than has existed for months. It simply means, according to the best information now available, that the Wilson administration, with the \$100,000 in hand, will promptly give an opportunity to Americans in Mexico to leave that country, which opportunity acted upon, the possibility of intervention; or even war, due to the attacks upon Americans as such, will be removed, and the way improved for such action as the administration may deem best in the interest of ultimate peace.

Of course, Americans remaining in Mexico after the American government had offered them the means of getting away, would do so at their own responsibility. The request for the \$100,000 is therefore not a last step prior to intervention, as has been asserted in some quarters, nor is it necessarily a part of the policy the President is now formulating, but is merely precautionary in character. There is no question but the situation would be simplified wonderfully if there were no Americans south of the Rio Grande, and the desire of the administration to have that condition brought about is merely typical of the care it is exercising in the handling of the question.

Recently there has been a revival of support in this city for the proposition that both sides in Mexico be permitted to purchase munitions of war at will, and that may be the outcome, in case President Wilson's efforts at mediation should fail, or the pressure now being brought to bear upon Huerta to retire from the presidency should be without effect.

The business situation in Mexico is said to be more serious than the political situation. Several European countries, notably France, have been expending large sums to prevent the collapse of Mexican banking houses, but it is a question still whether their efforts will be successful. With financial disturbance following or accompanying political disturbance, a state of affairs would be brought about that would demand probably aggressive action by the United States. President Wilson is fully informed on this phase of the question.

The President is being congratulated on his ability to withstand pressure. He has not been moved by any of the representations made to him, and these have

come from all directions, and have represented many divergent views, but he has insisted on forming his own ideas in his own way, and in his own time. Deliberation of this kind is pleasing presumably to the American people, who do not like to have a President act too hastily, and is usually in the interest of good results, and there is a very general hope here that it may be so in this instance. In that connection it is to be noted that the Mexican problem has taken on no political aspects. Republicans as well as Democrats understand that it is far too serious to be treated with a desire to make capital for one or another party, for a situation impends with the possibility of a foreign war.

Republicans and Democrats in Congress are standing ready to repeat the performance of 15 years ago, if necessary, when the United States was compelled to adopt a strong position toward Spain with reference to its treatment of Cuba. The President believes Mexico presents a moral issue distinctly and it is his desire to treat it on a high plane. That is the main reason for his refusal to adopt the recommendation of Ambassador Wilson, that there be a modified recognition of the Huerta government. What is done as to Mexico will be watched with interest in all the rest of Latin-America, and may form a precedent in future dealings with those peoples, wherefore the desire of the President to proceed carefully, keeping in view the moral features of the case.

## No Farm Currency

The administration currency bill is now ready for the House caucus to be held Aug. 11. The work of the committee was wound up with victories for the administration forces last Friday, and the count showed only about three Democrats of the committee in the ultra radical class. The "corn tassel" currency proposition of Representative Henry was rejected by a decisive vote. The committee declined to prohibit interlocking directorates also by a wide margin of votes. Its most important action, after the refusal to reawaken populism by supporting farm currency, was contained in the provision for a federal council of bankers, which will advise with the federal reserve board. The bill as finally agreed to is said by financiers to have many good features and its adoption by the House caucus is assured.

The successful conclusion of the work of the committee is believed to have considerably increased the chances of the bill to pass the Senate in the present session of Congress. There have been predictions, following the winding up of the work of the House committee, that the new currency law would be enacted by Nov. 1, but it is too early to speak with certainty. The bill will go through the House certainly, probably by the latter part of August, after the Senate has finished with the tariff, and the question of whether there is to be completed legislation is thus put up to the Senate. What many believe will happen is that if Republican senators become convinced that currency legislation is inevitable, from here.

## PUBLIC PROGRESS LESSON

Editorial View of a Lighted Boston Street Reveals a Neighborhood Thought Worth Cultivating

HUNTINGTON avenue, a Boston street that has its dignified beginning in Copley square and loses itself in the country, had a celebration all its own the other night, when the double row of new street lights of the latest order was first lighted. The street, within its best known limits, below Massachusetts avenue, was thronged with people, a procession came up from the downtown region, there was speaking from a stand near Mechanics hall and the strong white light flooded the region.

The mayor came and delivered the congratulations of the whole city to the new street, whose acquisition of the new lights is the result of the enterprise of an association of men in business on the avenue or interested in its development. Another high official proposed, with cheers by his hearers, that the street be made Boston's Fifth avenue. It was a fine exposition of a neighborhood spirit that might be supposed not to have a chance of development in the midst of a city. Therein, rather than in the quality of the street lights, is the point of interest.

That there can be neighborhoods in the city is no occasion for surprise, when it is taken into account that there is the starting point of association in land interest. Men who have invested in land and built blocks for either business or residence have evident reason for combining to make the location attractive. The organization such as this of Huntington avenue is the united effort to make the property along the street profitable by making the public's possession within its bounds attractive. But the people who poured out of the houses and cheered the speakers who made fine predictions for the avenue were not interested to have the property values increased. They might indeed be believed to have a contrary interest, the keeping of the values down and a corresponding holding down of the rentals. But they were enthusiasts for Huntington avenue, every bit as truly as the owners and association officials who rode in the automobiles of the parade. They were captured by the neighborhood idea. However selfish the first motive of a development like this, it cannot be held to selfish lines and men will give of their money to help the appearance of the neighborhood out of local patriotism and

they will cease their obstructive tariff tactics and prepare to oppose the currency bill.

Old-fashioned populism made a strong play for recognition in the House bill, which explains the weeks of disagreement among Democrats of the committee. Some three or four committeemen, ultra radicals, had the idea of making the administration bill over in the interest of the farmers, and they were so insistent that, to superficial observers, there was danger of the bill's defeat. But the conservative men of the committee, backed up by President Wilson, stood their ground, and finally the radicals were defeated.

The radicals insisted that the bill had been constructed in the interest of the creditor class, and made no provisions for the debtors' class. Narrowed to its sectional tendencies, "agricultural currency" represented the radical idea of taking care of the South and West. The aid of Secretary Bryan was sought by the radical Democrats of the House committee, but without success. He told them that he favored the administration bill and intended to favor it to the end. He refused to be drawn into the controversy

## BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH., HAS POWER USED IN THREE STATES



Long interurban bridge at Berrien Springs, Mich.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, Mich.—This town is on Lake Chapin, which is an artificial lake formed by a 22-foot dam across the St. Joe river at Berrien Springs.

Across this lake has been built the longest interurban bridge in the world. At the dam forming this lake, there is operated a power and lighting plant from which all the interurban roads in southwest part of Michigan, northern Indiana and Illinois derive power and many cities and towns are lighted. Berrien Springs derives its name from mineral springs. It is on the site of a fort built by LaSalle in 1679. The town is popular as a summer resort. A large amount of fruit is shipped from here.

except to uphold the hands of the President.

The plan to make the currency bill non-partisan seems likely to fail, although a good many Republicans, especially in the House, will vote for the bill. The setting in both houses is partisan, and perhaps as many Democrats as Republicans have objected to the president's program. If the bill should be non-partisan, the Democrats would be prevented from claiming full credit for it in the campaign next year, assuming that it will work well after enactment, and therefore a majority of them are saying that it should be made a party measure, with which motion the President is now falling into line.

## The Tariff Debate

Passive resistance of Senate Republicans to the administration tariff bill came to an end last week, on the surface, at least, and a new policy of vigorous opposition to the more radical features of the bill was inaugurated. Whether that new policy will be permanent the Republicans themselves do not yet know. All will depend on how the debate shapes itself. The debate last week did

not show much progress. The most of the time was taken up with set speeches by Republicans, and that will probably be the program for the present week. The Democrats have refrained carefully from making set speeches, in the hope of expediting matters.

Progressive Republicans are preparing to act by themselves in the Senate, and a part of their program, as outlined during the week, is for separate bills expressing their own views as to wool and some of the other schedules. They also let it be known that they were not in sympathy with the program of the regular Republicans to prolong the tariff debate in the hope of preventing currency legislation at the present session.

## Secretary McAdoo's Charges

Secretary McAdoo has interested Washington and banking circles over the

country by his charge that the recent decline in government 2 per cent bonds "appears to be a campaign waged with every indication of concerted action on the part of a number of influential New York banks," with a view to defeating the currency bill.

The charge has not been proved, and Mr. McAdoo seems disinclined to satisfy the general demand for the names of the financiers. In Washington the charge is not taken seriously. Even the House committee which has the banking bill in charge will not stop its work to investigate, notwithstanding Mr. McAdoo's declaration that the subject is one worthy of investigation.

The treatment of the McAdoo charge in this city grows out of the general knowledge here that the fall of the 2 per cent bonds was a natural sequel to the currency bill, which, as originally

drafted, proposed to take from them the circulation privilege. In spite of efforts at correction in restoring the circulation privilege, there can be no doubt that the value of these bonds has been affected by the bill.

The uncertain temper of Congress, the reputation of some of the Democratic leaders for radicalism, the influence of Mr. Bryan—all these things have combined to produce conjecture among the banks holding the 2 per cent bonds.

Congress can protect the bonds, and stop the recent slump in prices, by making it plain that the bond holders will not lose by the change of conditions on which the bonds were issued and upon which their price has been based. When this has been done, say the experts, the fall of prices will be stopped.

Says the Democratic New York World in an editorial: "Mr. McAdoo's charge that the great bankers of New York were deliberately selling government 2 per cent bonds to depress the price and discredit the administration currency measure, does not seem to be borne out by the facts. . . . Reckless accusations like these are exceedingly unfortunate, for the refutation of one such charge may easily discredit a dozen valid charges later on. . . . Bankers do not depreciate the value of their own property in order to emphasize their dislike of a currency bill, nor do they deliberately precipitate panics in order to get even with an administration. On the contrary, we may safely affirm that the normal banker's affection for his own will always outweigh any feeling he may cherish."

The Mulhall Investigation  
A competent observer has recently said that thus far there has not been produced in the Mulhall letters "a scintilla of permissible evidence that any public officer of the slightest importance was improperly influenced by this agent of the N. A. M." And that is the general belief in this city, after the close of another week of the investigation. That association seems to have paid out good sums to learn certain obvious facts, among them that Senator Lodge is a protectionist, that former Speaker Cannon is a standpatter, and that Representative Underwood is a Democrat.

What is said is typical of the talk in this city about the lobby investigation. Colonel Mulhall has contradicted himself so much and has been compelled to retract so many of the damaging statements made by him about public men that interest in the investigation as a whole has sagged perceptibly.

## Nicaraguan Treaty Opposed

Notwithstanding the chorus of approval which greeted the Nicaraguan treaty, it is now apparent, as the result of developments last Saturday, that the treaty cannot be ratified. The withdrawal of the treaty by Secretary Bryan, at the recommendation of the Senate foreign relations committee, will end the incident for the present. Opposition in the committee, which has a safe majority of votes, comes from Democrats as well as Republicans, and is not partisan in character, but based on considerations of public policy.

Though Mexico has hardly been mentioned in the committee, it is understood that the imminence of danger in that country, and the possibility that intervention might follow any anti-American outburst there, has added to the vigor of the opposition to the Nicaraguan treaty. When that treaty was proposed first to the committee by Secretary Bryan, Senator Smith of Arizona, a member of the committee, said that intervention of the kind proposed should first be tried out in Mexico, where the need for a restoration of stable government was much more obvious. His declaration does not reflect the views of his committee associates, but it has called pointedly to their attention the deductions that may be drawn from the American policy in Nicaragua and applied to the American policy in Mexico. This connection between American relations in the two countries was emphatically asserted in Senator Borah's denunciation of the proposed Nicaraguan treaty as a plan to carry the flag of the United States from the Rio Grande to the Panama canal.

## The Parcel Post Expansion

The criticism of the postmaster general for his expansion of the parcel post subsidy during the past week, and the expansion is to take place, according to previous announcement. Mr. Burleson is standing squarely on the proposition originally laid down by Representative Lewis of Maryland, one of the parcel post experts of Congress, that Congress ought not to fix rates, but should repose in some administrative arm of the government the right to do that, and to modify the rates in the light of experience. Congress did this, giving to the postmaster general the right to modify rates, and the like, with the consent of the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. Lewis was correct in his position, say the experts in this city, as has been proved by the history of the parcel post in other countries. In England it languished for years and gave the country very little service, simply because Parliament tried by law to fix the rates, and gave no executive branch of the government the right to make the rates fit into changing commercial conditions.

So far as can be ascertained here, the expansion order of the postmaster-general is a popular act of the Wilson administration, and as a result there was very little support of the proposition in the Senate to rebuke him for his work by the repeal of the law under which the work was done. To repeal the law would be to compel Congress to undertake to do what England could not do, namely, fix all the rates in the law itself.

## MAINE MILITIA BEGINS DUTY TOUR AT CAMP HAINES

Companies of the Second Regiment Arrive at Augusta Drill Grounds for the Encampment

AUGUSTA, Me.—Crews of men have been at work at the state camp-ground for several weeks getting things into readiness for the coming of the second regiment infantry here today for its annual tour of duty. The regiment will be encamped until Wednesday of the following week and many new features are to be tried at this time.

The camp is called Camp Haines in honor of Gov. William T. Haines, the commander-in-chief of the state's forces. No Governor's day will be held this year as has been the custom for years. The Governor will enter the camp and make an inspection in an informal manner.

The companies from the eastern part of the state, H of Waterville, G of Bangor, F of Dover, I of Eastport, A of Pittsford and J of Houlton are arriving by train. The western companies, D of Norway, B of Rumford, C of Livermore Falls and K of Farmington, will come by train from Winthrop and hence across country by trolley, arriving at Camp Haines late today. Company M of Augusta will march to the camp during the forenoon. Company E, the newly organized Skowhegan company, will not be at the camp for the entire nine days of muster, but will arrive next Saturday.

## MR. WHITMAN IS SILENT ON PLANS

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Whether he will stand for reelection as district attorney or run for mayor of New York against both Fusion and Tammany candidates, Charles D. Whitman, who came here Thursday afternoon remaining until Sunday evening, gave no sign. He said he would not talk of his plans. He remarked:

"I have nothing to say on the Fusionist nominations, the Fusionist platform or the outlook for the campaign. Indeed, I have not kept in touch with events since I left New York, and in any case, all discussion of such matters must await my return to New York."

## NOTHING SPENT BY MR. PETE'S

AUGUSTA, Me.—The vote in the last primary election will be canvassed by the Governor and council at its session today. Under the primary law within 15 days after the successful candidates have received official notification from the secretary of state each shall file a certificate, properly sworn before a notary public or a justice of the peace, telling how much money he spent in the canvass.

John A. Peters of Ellsworth, the successful Republican nominee for Congress in the primaries, has already filed his account. He states that he spent nothing to secure his nomination.

## AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

The Yiddish plays given by neighborhood talent in the theater of the Elizabeth Peabody house continue to be popular. They are to be presented every night this week and Saturday afternoon. The dancing parties in the gymnasium also will be continued, coming this week on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. On Thursday afternoon a number of children will go in a special car to the art museum for story telling.

At the garden party for mothers to be held at the Ruggles street neighborhood house tonight the girls' club will present a fairy play in costume. On Saturday about 80 children will go on their annual excursion to Bumpkin island.

Tomorrow morning 10 boys from the Robert Gould Shaw house start for the Grotton school camp at Squam lake, Assquam, N. H., to be gone two weeks. They will spend the mornings doing various kinds of camp work and the afternoons boating, swimming, etc. In the evenings there will be singing and story telling about the camp fire.

About 30 children from Roxbury neighborhood house will go to Revere beach

tomorrow for an all-day picnic. The summer classes at the South End industrial school will close Wednesday of this week. The work has included making durable hammocks and baskets, and repairing shoes by the boys, and making embroidered aprons by the girls. There have also been several classes in practical housekeeping.

The story-telling classes close tomorrow evening. They have been held on the lawn every Tuesday and Thursday evening since the middle of June with as many as 200 in attendance. It is estimated that the total attendance for this period will come up to 2300.

The camp at Wellesley has been active all summer. Week-end parties have been more popular than ever and will continue indefinitely. The playground on Roxbury street will keep open till October.

Yesterday about 250 young people from the civic service house went to Waverley Oaks for an all-day outing. A spelling match was held and compositions written by students in the evening classes were read. Prizes were awarded to those who made the best showing in each line. The house at 112 Salem street will be closed during August except evenings and Sunday afternoons.

**BOILERMAKERS TO GET REPORTS**  
Reports of committees of the boilermakers who have conferred with employers during the past three or four days in an effort to settle the strike are to be submitted today to a mass meeting of striking boilermakers in Hibernian hall, East Boston. Action on the reports will be taken at this meeting.



# Interstate Board Orders Express Rates Cut

(Continued from page one)

Over 3000 miles the express and parcel post service will cost the same.

Reduction of every-day expense is especially aimed at by the commission in cutting the rates. It orders that rates on articles of food be only 75 per cent of the ordinary first-class rates. Rates on bread, newspapers and magazines are not materially changed.

That the express companies can, if they will, meet parcel post competition and also conform to the reduced rates is declared by the commission in the following phrase:

"The commission's conclusion is that any losses of business for the future may be replaced easily by new business if the express carriers are so inclined, and that the establishment of the parcel post is not a justification for any higher scale of rates than the one here shown to be reasonable."

Other changes in express business are ordered by the commission. A new form of express receipt, more carefully guarding shippers' rights, is prescribed. It provides an indemnity to shippers of \$50 on every parcel under 100 pounds.

Another radical change is simplification of rate tariff. Instead of 900,000,000 separate rates now in vogue, the commission places in effect a "block" or "zone" system of tariffs of less than 630,000 rates for the country.

A permanent committee composed of express company representatives and members of the interstate commerce commission to revise avenues to transportation and eliminate circuitous and complicated routes is also organized by today's order.

That express rates shall not be higher in one direction than in another for carrying parcels between any two points is ordered. This eliminates the present practice of charging more for carrying parcels in one direction than in another, although the same two cities. Even if two or more carriers participate in such service, the commission declares the rates shall be uniform.

Modification of rates on small parcels, however, is the prominent feature of the new order.

Failure to make the rate reductions sooner is explained by the commission as a result of long-continued investigations and conferences to avoid doing injustice either to shippers or to the companies. Where the commission and the companies differed was over the high percentage contracts the companies have with the railroads for carrying express parcels. The companies also contended that parcel post competition would injure seriously their business and income.

On these points the commission declared: "No common ground could be found, owing to the impossibility of acceptance by the commission of the percentage contracts as making a moral or legal necessity for higher rates than could be otherwise justified. Increased traffic has been insufficient to meet the increases in the demands of the rail carriers. The inevitable result must be to increase constantly the cost of service to the shipper if the commission is to yield to the demand."

The commission declared that if it accepted the railroads' express carriage contracts as binding, the roads could constantly increase charges and the public be charged for continued increases agreed upon by the railroads and the express concerns.

"A considerable part of the respondents' (the express companies') arguments is to the effect that the loss of business to the parcel post will reduce their earnings so far as to render all previous investigations 'valueless' the commission declared.

"This is equivalent to saying that, inasmuch as shippers have received the convenience and economy of the parcel post, the express carriers must, on that account, be allowed to charge higher rates than would otherwise be reasonable. That is to say, the commission is called upon to take from the shippers of the country all benefit that they receive from the parcel post and give it to the express companies in the form of higher rates upon remaining express business.

"So far as the rail carriers are concerned, it is of no consequence to them whether they furnish rail transportation for the express companies or the post-office department."

That the express companies give away \$2,000,000 worth of free service every year through "franks" is asserted by the commission.

## No Notice Reaches Here

No official announcement of the new express rates had been received at the Boston offices of the leading express companies up to noon today. The action of the interstate commerce commission had been expected, it was said.

## I. W. W. WAITERS SEEK RECRUITS

Continuing their efforts to increase their ranks, the striking I. W. W. waiters and restaurant workers attempted to bring out more employees in cafes and lunch rooms today in various parts of the city. Yesterday they confined themselves to the North, West and South Ends, where police reserves were kept busy. Nearly 100 workers are on strike. The demands of the men follow:

"A day's work to be not more than 10 hours, which must be continuous.

"Every waiter to have one day in seven on which he shall work not more than three hours.

"The minimum wages to be \$14 a week and meals.

"No employee shall be discharged save after an investigation and with the sanction of the union."

## HOW NEW EXPRESS RATES WILL AFFECT BOSTON

BETWEEN BOSTON AND	1 POUND		5 POUNDS		10 POUNDS		50 POUNDS		100 POUNDS	
	Parcel Present	Parcel Proposed	Parcel Present	Parcel Proposed	Parcel Present	Parcel Proposed	Parcel Present	Parcel Proposed	Parcel Present	Parcel Proposed
Spokane	12	30	20	60	80	45	120	140	100	825
Denver	11	30	26	61	80	48	125	140	100	800
Nashville	09	25	23	57	70	35	100	110	80	675
New Orleans	10	30	25	46	75	42	91	110	80	675
St. Louis	10	25	23	46	65	33	91	110	80	675
Chicago	09	25	23	37	60	31	80	91	72	550
Duluth	10	30	24	46	75	35	91	110	80	675
Augusta, Me.	06	25	21	22	30	25	42	35	28	55
San Francisco	12	30	31	60	80	71	120	150	123	675
Jacksonville, Fla.	09	30	24	37	75	38	52	72	110	250

## 2000 IN RACE FOR HOMES CAMP TO AWAIT THE WORD

Men From Every State Seek Allotment Among Barren Sand Hills Near Arkansas River, but Only a Few of Number Will Win

SYRACUSE, Kans.—More than 2000 homeseekers have been encamped across the Arkansas river on the old Forest re-creation, adjoining 66 quarter sections to be homesteaded. The rush was to begin Monday morning. The land to be opened lies along a stretch of sand hills and in the crowd are persons from the Philippines, Panama and every state in the Union who hope to get some of it.

Many coming from nearby towns have lumber, tools and all equipment to make improvements on the land. Under the ruling of the department at Washington these will stand the best chance of holding claims.

The land department ruled that there

was to be no racing, such as characterizing the opening of the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma 20 years ago. Instead, persons wishing a homestead may take their place on any of the privately owned lands, and start some permanent improvements on a quarter. Entry of this land cannot be made until Sept. 3. The 10,000 acres of land sought by the men in camp is simply a prairie sand hill. President Roosevelt thought it could be changed into a great forest or pleasure ground, for the people of this prairie wilderness. But time has proved that not even trees will grow and flourish in the sand, covered hills south of the Arkansas river.

## U. S. ENVOY OFF FOR VENEZUELA

WASHINGTON—Henry F. Ternant of New York, nominated for secretary of the legation at Caracas, leaves Brunswick, Ga., today for Venezuela on the protected cruiser Des Moines. The legation now is in charge of a clerk.

Secretary Bryan, after a conference with W. W. Russell, late minister to the Dominican Republic and once minister to Venezuela during Castro's regime, announced that he expected soon to announce the appointment of a new American minister to Venezuela, succeeding Elliott Northcutt, resigned.

CARACAS, Vez.—The expeditionary army mobilized to invade the states where the rebel forces are operating left Caracas Sunday on its mission. The government has announced that the federal forces have achieved two new victories in the state of Tachira.

## ROWBOAT RIVER VOYAGE FINISHED

NEW ORLEANS—After finishing a 2500-mile trip down the Mississippi river from Lake Itasca, in a 10-foot steel rowboat, Andrew Koehn of St. Louis, quartermaster of the United States navy, returned to New Orleans, Sunday, from the lighthouse at South Pass.

Quartermaster Koehn was 45 days making his trip, leaving Lake Itasca June 16 and arriving at the mouth of the river July 31.

## MR. MALONE AND SIR CECIL CONFER

DUBLIN, N. H.—Holding a conference with the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice here Sunday, Dudley Field Malone brought up the subject of Great Britain's declining to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

It is understood that an attempt is to be made to influence the British Board of Trade to reconsider its decision.

## ERIC TO SAIL WITH PARTY FOR ARCTIC

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Taking on supplies and outfit from the disabled Diana, the steamship Eric starts with Donald B. McMillan's Arctic party from Battle Harbor, Labrador, today, for Crockerland, according to word received here. The Eric reports a good run to Battle Harbor, where she arrived Sunday.

## CAPT. JOHNSON ON WAY TO PACIFIC

EASTPORT, Me.—Leaving here Sunday afternoon in his 28-foot boat, George Washington, Capt. Mathias Johnson of Perth Amboy, N. J., started on his voyage to San Francisco by way of the Panama canal.

A crowd collected on Todd's head and cheered him as he put off on the southern coast.

## PEACE FOR MINERS SOUGHT

CALUMET, Mich.—Officials of the Western Federation of Miners and of the Michigan State Federation of Labor conferred on Sunday over the strike of 35,000 copper miners in the Calumet & Hecla district. Sessions were held in Hancock and Calumet and F. F. Ingram of Detroit is said to have been present as Governor Ferris' representative in another effort to secure industrial harmony. The miners held a mass meeting at Laurium when C. F. Mahoney of the executive board of the union addressed them.

POPULATION OF MONTREAL  
MONTREAL—A directory for 1913 estimates the population of Montreal and suburbs at about 664,000, or an increase of 61,563 over 1912.

## AMBASSADOR WILSON WILL QUIT IN FALL

(Continued from page one)

sibility. The Mexican situation is clearing up, according to every account received at the White House and the time has arrived, in the opinion of the President, when he can at least indicate the first of the successive steps which he will take in aiding the restoration of permanent peace.

The entire plan under consideration provided for a comprehensive recommendation; further first hand investigation of the causes which have been behind the various Mexican outbreaks and possibly as a final resort, removal of the prohibition against supplying arms to the Constitutionalists in the North. How far the President was prepared to go along this line was not indicated because, it was explained that between now and the issuance of the statement something might arise to cause a modification of certain features of the plan.

It was made plain when the President conferred with the newspaper correspondents today that he expects cooperation from the Senate and House committees on foreign relations. Both Senator Bacon and Representative Flood, it was explained, have been in touch with the executive at all times whenever Mexican affairs were up for consideration. And the plan to hear the side of the constitutionalists, especially the granting of an audience to Colonel Eduardo Hay, was considered, only after Senator Bacon had asked the President's advice.

The President and Secretary of State Bryan in an early morning conference formally approved the American plan, which is to be outlined probably late today.

Col. Eduardo Hay, chief of staff of the constitutionalists now in the field in Mexico, appears before the Senate committee on foreign relations Wednesday. He will urge that the Senate take steps to permit the constitutionalists to obtain arms from this side of the border and will promise, if this action is taken, to depose Huerta and restore order in Mexico within six weeks.

## NEW YORK CITY'S CASH FOR 1913 MORE THAN 1912

Semi-Annual Report of Comptroller Gives Figures in Detail of the Municipal Finances

NEW YORK—The semi-annual report of Comptroller Prendergast has been issued giving a summary of the financial operations of the city to June 30, 1913, as compared with the similar period to June 30, 1912.

The report shows that the collections of revenue receipts during the first six months of this year from taxes, assessments, water rates, and miscellaneous items aggregated \$116,132,539, as compared with \$113,292,925 for the same period in 1912. Of the loans contracted by the city, \$75,793,819 was obtained from the issues of corporate stock and corporate stock notes, as compared with \$86,788,692 during the first six months of 1912. In interest on deposits and in abatements of expense in the nature of cash refunds, \$631,833 was realized during the six months to June 30, 1913. From January 1 to June 30 of this year there was \$123,697,178 of revenue bonds and bills sold to the public, and \$117,377,671 redeemed, thus showing a net increase in this form of temporary debt of \$6,319,507.

## MARTIAL LAW IN HOP STRIKE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Martial law was declared at Wheatland today by Adjutant-General Forbes following the riots yesterday among the striking hop-pickers, during which four persons, including District Attorney E. T. Maxwell and a deputy sheriff were killed and six wounded. The adjutant-general, with five companies of state infantry and one troop of cavalry, reached Wheatland at 2 o'clock this morning and took control of the situation.

The trouble began with a strike meeting of hop pickers who demanded an increase in wages. Officers tried to arrest several speakers and I. W. W. leaders prompted resistance. Governor Johnson immediately ordered out the militia.

NEW POSTMASTER IN OFFICE  
PEABODY, Mass.—Dennis J. Dullas has assumed his duties as postmaster here. He is a native of Peabody, was educated here and is a member of various fraternal organizations. Capt. William E. Wiley, his predecessor, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

## COLLEGE PEACE WORK TOPIC OF EXPERT STUDY

Courses Bearing on International Relations Found to Be in Curriculum of Principal Universities—Diplomacy Favored

## GRINNELL PROMINENT

With a view to extending the interest in the international peace movement, the World Peace Foundation is engaged in carrying on an investigation of the courses of study in all colleges and universities in the United States to see how many are giving studies on international relations.

The work is under the immediate direction of Prof. Charles H. Levermore, for many years president of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y., who is now in charge of the college and university department of the world peace foundation.

His investigation shows that of the 48 states there are only three which have yielded no evidence of positive collegiate work in the field of either international law or international relations.

In 209 of the institutions courses have been developed and 137 colleges and universities now have one or more undergraduate courses in international law, 43 of them having in addition one or more courses in the history of diplomacy. Seven other institutions offer courses in the history of diplomacy.

Courses in comparative study of the governments in Europe and America are found in 92 colleges. In the states of Georgia, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas 33 colleges conduct classes in current events and politics, in many of which the issue of "Arbitration or War" is scheduled for discussion. The colleges approach the subject of international relations from different points of view, sometimes from the study of missionary activities, often from the study of colonial expansions or the periods of political leadership in Asia and Africa.

The most thorough courses are to be found at Yale, Harvard, Columbia and the University of Wisconsin. It is said that there is no college on the list that surpasses Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, in the comprehension and judicious arrangement of courses covering the whole field of international thought and action.

Only two colleges show an indifference to the peace crusade, and these two have an enrollment of 130 students.

On the other hand, 32 institutions are committed to the peace cause through the mention of the Hague conference, peace and arbitration and progress toward world reorganization in their circulars, usually in connection with the study of international law and diplomatic history. These colleges and universities have an enrollment of 31,138, of which 20,671 are men and 10,467 are women.

It is the intention of the World Peace Foundation to provide all the college and university libraries not already so equipped with literature on the peace movement, and to reach the professors in a personal way and enlist their cooperation and support to the cause of peace.

Professor Levermore says: "With the college students active in the cause of peace, the movement is bound to receive an impetus which will go a long way toward bringing international arbitration, establishing world-wide international relations and banishing the possibility of war."

The foundation has for a year been issuing what it calls bulletins of information to professors of political science, international law, government and others likely to be interested in such technical subjects as the ratifications of the Hague conventions and the legal points dealt with in arbitral decisions.

## PIANO TUNERS TO MEET

CLEVELAND, O.—The fourth annual convention of the American Piano Tuners Guild will open in this city this afternoon. Two hundred delegates are expected to attend. The convention will continue until Thursday.

## CITY GAS RATE IS CUT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Mayor Nye signed a city ordinance recently reducing the price of gas furnished by the local company from 85 to 70 cents 1000 feet.

## AMUSEMENTS

### Gloucester & "North Shore"

Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf foot of State St. Elevated Station, Boston, weather right. Week Days 10 a. m., 2 p. m.; leave Gloucester 2:15 p. m. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 a. m.; leave Gloucester at 8:15 p. m.

50 CENTS EACH WAY

E. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. R. & G. S. S. Co.

## PLYMOUTH

An Ideal All-Day Trip  
Steamer Leaves Rowe's Wharf 10 A. M. Music.

## NANTASKET

TODAY—All Attractions Now Open  
FULL SERVICE  
Last Boat to Boston, 10:45 P. M.  
STEAMERS FROM ROWE'S WHARF

# The Clean Daily Paper

Holds the respect and attention of the newspaper reading world because it refuses to print the bona fide news in any other than the straightforward, truthful way which gained for it the respect and attention at first

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

THE vast majority of people demand their news and fiction distinctly separate and any confusing of the two on the part of the newspaper only loses for it the support of readers who consider this introduction of "fake" news in the light of an insult to their intelligence. This so-called faking in newspaper reporting is as morally wrong and harmful as the adulteration of food. No thinking man will bring a newspaper into his home which is in any way harmful to himself or his family or that wilfully misinterprets and misrepresents public opinion.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

THE presentation of the real, informing news of the day at home and abroad in its clear, concise way, marks the Monitor as the paper best suited for the business man. News of first importance is never preceded by the trivial, and no item is given a bold heading to attract attention which the item itself does not warrant. Those who follow national and international news to keep in touch with the business and political situation find the latest authentic reports from the civic and business centers of the world given in a comprehensive and authoritative way. Editorials that reflect public opinion rightly interpreted and constructive comment distinguish the editorial pages.

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WOMEN who have begun a systematic habit of reading Monitor advertisements value the worth of advertising which is free from the association with the unreliable and which may be made the means of their becoming expert in directing the purchasing power which every woman, as the buyer for the family, represents. This high standard of the acceptability of advertising protects both the advertiser and the reader. It is equally as high as the Monitor's editorial standards, and all departments supplement each other and work together to make a well rounded paper and the highest exponent of clean journalism.



## MINISTER WOULD RESIST INFLOW OF MECHANICS

Head of Department of Labor in Canada After Tour of Observation Favors Immigration of Land Workers

### PROMISING CROP SEEN

OTTAWA, Ont.—Shortly after Parliament adjourned in the early summer a number of the cabinet ministers undertook lengthy journeys to various parts of the dominion, that they might come directly in touch with problems requiring their official attention. One of the first to return to the capital after a trip extending to the Pacific coast, is the minister of labor, the Hon. T. W. Crothers. In view of the recent conflict of opinion regarding the wisdom of tradesmen emigrating to Canada from Great Britain, the minister's reference to this subject is of special interest. After reporting the grain crops in fine condition throughout the West, and the labor situation better than when he left Ottawa, he said:

"But we are not encouraging the influx of mechanics. What Canada wants is men to go to the land and help in that way the development of the country."

As Mr. Crothers' position is the most important in the government, in connection with labor adjustments, his statement may be considered as giving the true aspect of the situation.

A few weeks ago the leaders of the labor unions in Canada sent a message to the kindred unions of Great Britain telling them that it was useless for many skilled mechanics or even for the rank and file of tradesmen to come out to Canada expecting to find conditions superior to those in the old country.

The message further stated that many immigration agents were influenced by Canadian manufacturers, who were interested only in securing men they might temporarily require, and since they desired to secure them at minimum wages, they were making a false impression amongst the British workers. The activity of these agents led to the impression that there was abundance of work of all kinds in Canada. The labor leaders pointed out that this was not the case, but on the contrary the immigration of the last two years had abundantly supplied the labor demanded; and furthermore that the present unexpected and still unexplained money stringencies had resulted in a lessened demand for labor. In the building and allied trades, they pointed out, the workers were finding employment difficult to secure in some sections of the country.

Two years ago a somewhat similar condition was in evidence, and the labor men issued a similar warning to their friends across the Atlantic. The warning was heeded, and only recently has there arisen any necessity for another such message.

At its appearance, however, it was met by many refutations. Immigration interests contended that the labor men were giving a distorted view of the situation; and they spoke of appealing to the government labor department at Ottawa to vindicate their position in striving to induce mechanics to come over.

In the interval the labor men have been supplying the department with data which substantiates their view of the question. Giving accurate figures gathered by officials of the labor unions, they show that the percentage of men at present unemployed in the cities of the three prairie provinces is greater than had been supposed.

Even granted that this quieting down in the building trades out West is only temporary, the reports show that the message sent to British workers were justified. And Mr. Crothers' statement that the Dominion labor department is "not encouraging the influx of mechanics" indicates that the union men's verdict has been accepted by the government.

At the same moment the final report of the June trade figures is being published. This affords clear evidence that the verdict of the minister of labor and of the labor men is in harmony with the country's requirements.

The increase noted from month to month for the last decade is maintained. Compared with June of 1912, the trade figures show an increase of \$7,043,267—an 8 per cent gain. But the trade responsible for this increase and also for the entire list of totals in the various activities show that Canada's demand for workers must naturally be that which Mr. Crothers has stated.

The list of Canadian exports shows that the value of all productions from farms, forests, fisheries and mines totaled \$29,139,407 during June, whilst manufactured articles exported were valued at only \$3,863,350. The value of agricultural products alone exported in June was \$15,492,137. The increase in this line, compared with the previous June, is greater than the total value of manufactures exported during the month.

### NEEDHAM

The services at the First Parish church have been suspended until the first Sunday in September, as have also the sessions of Christ church Sunday school.

The Rev. Newton Black and 16 choir boys of Christ church left today for their annual camp outing at Shepherd's island. During August the services will be in charge of Fred W. Lester of Watertown, a former treasurer of the parish, and a volunteer choir of young women will furnish music.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### MALDEN

The voting list as completed by the registrars has 7374 persons enrolled against a total of 7800 at the city election last December. Sessions for registration are to be held Saturday nights, when it is expected that about 500 persons will enroll.

P. E. Connor of 72 Medford street has been awarded a full scholarship at Technology by the state, this being the third similar scholarship he has received. He is a graduate of Malden high and will graduate in June from Tech.

Mayor Charles Schumaker is to appoint a deputy city treasurer and collector at the next session of the aldermen to assist A. L. Hitchcock, the present office holder.

### MEDFORD

Bids for installing electrical fixtures in the addition to the high school have been rejected and new bids will be asked. Bids have been opened for the woodwork fixtures in the bookkeeping and technical departments, the Somerville Woodworking Company submitting the lowest bid of \$4927.

A meeting of the Republican city committee will be held in the headquarters of Main street tonight.

Directors of the Medford Trust Company on Saturday night voted a quarterly dividend on the capital stock of 2 per cent.

### ARLINGTON

The Rev. Charles Chase Wilson, assistant at the St. Paul's church of Burlington, Vt., who preached yesterday at the St. John's Episcopal church, will conduct the services at the local Episcopal church during the present month, while the rector is on his vacation.

The trustees of the Robbins memorial library announce that during August the library and reading room will be open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., while on other days, except Sundays, they will be open from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m.

### WHITMAN

The registrars of voters held a meeting at the town office Saturday night and certified several nomination papers. Mrs. Annie Poole Atwood of this town, who was a candidate for department president of the Massachusetts W. R. C., has announced that she has retired from the contest.

Owing to the absence of the pastor there were no services at the Advent church Sunday.

### ANDOVER

The assessors announce that the town tax rate for 1913 will be \$15 on \$1000, the lowest rate that this town has had since 1898. The rate is \$1.50 less than a year ago.

The total valuation of the town is placed at \$8,064,705, an increase of \$856,940 over the 1912 total. There are 2016 poll tax payers, a gain of 103 in the last year.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Rev. Herman P. DeForrest of Lexington preached at the second union vacation service of the Congregational, the Baptist and the First Methodist Episcopal churches Sunday morning in the latter church, in place of the Rev. John G. Taylor of the Congregational church, who yesterday occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church at Wellesley Hills.

### ABINGTON

There will be no services at the Universalist and New Jerusalem churches during the present month.

The Rev. D. H. Woodward of the North Baptist church and Mrs. Woodward left today on their vacation. They will first visit friends in Newburyport, and then they will go to Housick Falls, N. Y.

### WEBSTER

At the meeting tonight of the committee appointed by the Webster and Dudley Business Men's Association to make preparations and fix the date of the Slater Centennial, the report of the secretary, Atty. Joseph A. Love, will be given. A special town meeting is to be called and an appropriation made.

### MARLBORO

Boy Scouts of Stow are encamped at Dewey Point, Ft. Meadow pond.

Alderman A. G. Boudreau has signed the order providing for the issue of \$12,000 for the Main street paving contract. The loan has been taken up.

### PEMBROKE

The school committee has reelected Brenton C. Patterson as principal of the high school and Miss Mary L. Baker assistant.

The Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Stopford of Nebraska are spending their vacation in town.

### BRIDGEWATER

The boy scouts have returned from a 10 days outing in camp.

The Rev. W. B. Williams of the Central Square Congregational church is taking a month's vacation, and his pulpit will be supplied during his absence.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

The services at the Union Congregational church have been discontinued for the remainder of the month.

The registrars of voters held a session on Saturday evening and certified to nomination papers.

### LEXINGTON

Byron C. Earle, collector of taxes, is spending his vacation in Europe. He is now in Holland, and will soon leave for London, where on Aug. 9, he starts for home on the Mauritania.

### WEYMOUTH

Services were resumed at the Old South Congregational church Sunday. The Rev. Henry C. Alvord, the pastor, officiated.

The Pond Plain Improvement Society has elected: President, W. H. Robinson; vice-president, Jacob B. Denbroder; clerk, Harold Proctor; treasurer, J. B. Nesbitt; director, G. E. Perry, Ernest Dunbar and George Ecker.

The Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, D. D., of Boston, occupied the pulpit of the East Weymouth Congregational church Sunday. Dr. Waldron was pastor of the church in the early seventies.

### HANOVER

The members of the Drinkwater Firemen's Association of West Hanover will hold a lawn party on King street Thursday night for the benefit of the building fund.

The senior class of the Hanover high school has voted to take a trip to Washington in March. The members have already begun to raise a fund for the purpose.

The annual field day of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will be held next Saturday at Ridge Hill grove.

### READING

A baseball game between the clerks' association and a team from the Samuel Pierce Organ Pipe Company will be the sporting attraction at the Reading Merchants and Business Men's Association outing at Salem Willows, Aug. 20. Capt. Frank E. Gray, Willard Crowe and John W. Peck have also arranged a program of athletic games.

George Franklin of Lynn, district deputy, will visit Advance lodge, A. O. U. W., Thursday night and new officers will be installed.

### CONCORD

The Rev. Charles H. Lytle occupied the pulpit at the Concord First Baptist church Sunday morning, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, who is on his vacation.

During the absence of the pastor in Plymouth, the pulpit at the Trinitarian Congregational church was yesterday morning filled by the Rev. Joseph B. Kettle of Leominster.

### WINCHESTER

James H. Roach has received word from Congressman F. S. Deitrick of his confirmation as postmaster of this town by the Senate, and he will receive notice within a few days telling when his duties will commence. He has resigned his membership in the board of registrars of voters.

The Young Men's Club will hold its annual trolley ride to Nahant Aug. 12.

### MAYNARD

H. J. Dwinell, P. J. Sullivan and William F. Litchfield of this town, Benjamin Derby of Concord and Lowell Tuttle of Stowe, have been named by the officials of the recently organized Maynard Trust Company as the committee on deposits and depositors.

Bids are being received by the members of the school committee for the painting of the high school building.

### WAKEFIELD

On account of the fact that the number of pupils in the high school will be increased by an entering class of record breaking size, the school board has chosen two additional teachers, Miss Louise Moulton, now of Center Sandwich, N. H., and Miss Ethelyn Rae, now of Malden. Miss Margaret A. Ryan will be transferred from the Lincoln to the high school.

### ROCKLAND

Hartsuff camp, S. V., assisted by the Sons of Veterans Ladies Auxiliary and Hartsuff W. R. C., will hold a county fair on the grounds of the School street school on the evening of Aug. 15.

The Rev. A. V. House of South Weymouth preached at the Congregational church Sunday.

### HANSON

There is a good prospect that the tax rate will be lower than last year. The assessors have found considerable more property in town that is taxable.

The annual outing of the Methodist Sunday school will be held Saturday at Fresh pond, Plymouth.

### BROOKLINE

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the Brookline Bird Club resolutions of protest against the importation of any bird's feathers except ostrich feathers were adopted and forwarded to Washington.

### WINTHROP

The selectmen have voted to make Sturgis street from Washington avenue to Winthrop Shore drive a one-way street, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.

### HOLBROOK

The Rev. John O. Plaisley of Melrose Highlands, occupied the pulpit of the Winthrop Congregational church Sunday.

### QUINCY

Allison Marsh has been appointed supervisor of the ward 2 playgrounds in place of Russell Bates resigned.

### REVERE

An iron fence has been placed around the new playground at Broadway and the boulevard.

### AVON

Services at the Baptist church have been suspended for the next three Sundays.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch; Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

### HOTELS

## The Balsams

A Charming Hotel in the White Mountain Region.

Spend your summer at the Balsams, 2000 ft. high, in the scenic White Mountain region. Cool, clear air. Grand, natural scenery. Conducted along the most inviting to men and women of refined tastes. Property of 3000 acres. Deer, trout and other game; shooting, fishing, canoeing, swimming, camping, tennis and delightful walks. Steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors, private baths, luxurious furnishings. Table supplied directly from the farm with fresh vegetables, milk from Jersey cows, and trout from the stream. Orchestra. Catalogue Address CHARLES H. GOULD, Manager, Box 2, Dixville Notch, N. H.

## LEXINGTON

ATLANTIC CITY  
Pac. and Ark. aves. Grounds with tennis and croquet courts adjoin beach. Clear air. Grand, natural scenery. Conducted along the most inviting to men and women of refined tastes. Property of 3000 acres. Deer, trout and other game; shooting, fishing, canoeing, swimming, camping, tennis and delightful walks. Steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors, private baths, luxurious furnishings. Table supplied directly from the farm with fresh vegetables, milk from Jersey cows, and trout from the stream. Orchestra. Catalogue Address CHARLES H. GOULD, Manager, Box 2, Dixville Notch, N. H.

## THE LEIGHTON

Point Pleasant, N. J. Directly on the Beach  
June 21 to Oct. 15  
HOTEL BELMONT  
BERMUDA  
Open All Summer  
COOLEST LOCATION ON THE ISLAND

## FLUME HOUSE

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.  
At Southern Extremity of Franconia Notch.  
Conducted on European Plan  
On the State Highway and Ideal Tour.  
6 miles to Sunapee Lake, 10 to Concord, 155 to Boston.  
E. H. BIGELOW, Mgr.

## WHITE MOUNTAINS

NEW PROFILE HOUSE  
TWENTY COTTAGES. NOW OPEN  
Clients unexcelled. Here the best only can be obtained. Most desirable for permanent or transient guests.  
ON IDEAL TOUR. Fine Garage, Golf, Tennis, C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

## POLAND SPRING, MAINE

POLAND SPRING HOUSE. Open May 21 to Oct. 15.  
MANSION HOUSE. Open all year.

## STEAM TRAWLERS

NEARLY COMPLETE FOR FISHING FLEET

Boilers constructed in the West for the three new steam trawlers, now nearing completion at Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation's yard, for the Bay State Fishing Company of Quincy, are now on the way to Quincy, and one of the new vessels will be ready for its trial trip in a week or so, it was learned today. Construction of the boilers was slower than had been planned, and they were also delayed in transportation.

The Billow, the first of the three to be completed, is expected to reach T wharf to take a party of the owners and their friends on the trial trip down the harbor this week. The Breaker and the Wave are expected to follow within a few weeks.

This brings up the fleet of steam trawlers running out of T wharf to nine vessels. The last three are to be more improved vessels than the first six. They are to be different in construction, and to have less displacement, besides having more graceful lines. They are expected to carry a little more fish and have larger coal bunkers than the first six. They measure about 127 feet over all, 23 feet beam, and 12½ feet depth of hold.

## LEGISLATORS WHO PLANNED SUBWAY TO HAVE REUNION

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature who composed the committee that planned the present rapid transit system for Boston in 1893 are to hold a reunion at Portland this month. They also will be the guests of John R. Graham, who represented Quincy in the Legislature that year, at his home at Rockland, Me.

The committee was composed of Senators F. W. Kittredge of Boston, C. H. Baker of Lynn, E. J. Leary of Boston, Horton of Bristol and Representatives Frank P. Bennett of Saugus, Salem D. Charles, F. W. Bliss and J. J. McCarthy of Boston, John R. Graham of Quincy, George H. Garfield of Brockton, C. H. Varian of Lowell, J. B. Newhall of Lynn, F. A. Nutting of Northampton, John Quinn, Jr., of Boston and C. H. Dodge of Natick.

Other guests, in addition to the above, will be the Hon. Henry M. Whitney, then president of the West End railway, and the Hon. Nathan Matthews, who was mayor of Boston at that time.

## IRONWORKERS TO TALK SCALE

Ironworkers local 385 of the A. F. of L. will meet tonight to act on the new time scale calling for an eight-hour day, five days a week and half day Saturday. At the meeting the date when the new scale shall go into effect will be settled and submitted to the international office for the endorsement of the executive board.

## TWO SAVED FROM WATER

Harry O'Hare of South Boston and his nephew, John O'Hare, saved a man and woman yesterday when a small boat in which they were going from the yacht Alma to Paddock's island overturned near the island.

### HOTELS

## The Balsams

A Charming Hotel in the White Mountain Region.

Spend your summer at the Balsams, 2000 ft. high, in the scenic White Mountain region. Cool, clear air. Grand, natural scenery. Conducted along the most inviting to men and women of refined tastes. Property of 3000 acres. Deer, trout and other game; shooting, fishing, canoeing, swimming, camping, tennis and delightful walks. Steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors, private baths, luxurious furnishings. Table supplied directly from the farm with fresh vegetables, milk from Jersey cows, and trout from the stream. Orchestra. Catalogue Address CHARLES H. GOULD, Manager, Box 2, Dixville Notch, N. H.

## LAND—WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN has more dairy cows than any other state and increased more between 1900 and 1910, sells more seed grain than any other state, has the record for alfalfa quality, no floods, no crop failures. The big men of the country are investing in the cheap lands of the state. (We have no land to sell, but will give you information.) Wisconsin Advancement Assn., Caswell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN  
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

## REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

FARMS FOR SALE—164 acres, all fenced; 130 acres cleared, balance in wood; well watered; good orchard; 6-room house; large barn; only 16 miles to Washington; a bargain at \$5000; this is best value in the district. Large 5000 acres should double in value soon; I have several other bargains and make a specialty of Washington, Maryland, and Virginia properties. W. P. McDOWELL, Washington, D. C.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

69  
Gainsboro St.  
Attractive Suites of Five to Seven Rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 to \$850 Per Year  
Apply on the premises or to  
Edward Peirce  
94 Milk Street Room 23

## CATSKILL APARTMENTS

Ready for occupancy—484-490 Blue Hill ave. boulevard, corner Catskill road, suites 4, 5 large sunny rooms, with maid's room; large reception hall, large closets, steam heat, continuous hot water, tiled bathrooms, polished oak floors, paneled oak dining rooms, rear piazzas, janitor service. Take Mattapan car.

## GARDEN CITY FOR BOSTON PLAN OF MRS. H. H. LUND

Arrangements Completed for Four-Day Convention of Forward to the Land League

As part of her campaign to make the soil more accessible to the people, Mrs. Haviland H. Lund, organizer and chairman of the executive committee of the Forward to the Land League, says she plans to establish a garden city within 15 miles of Boston. She is at the Hotel Bellevue, where the annual convention of the league is to open Wednesday and continue through Saturday.

After the convention, for which speakers of prominence have been secured, Mrs. Lund intends to turn her attention to the formation of a Boston Forward-to-the-Land League, as a subdivision of the national organization.

The convention speakers will include Dr. G. E. Condra, Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief division foreign and united quarantine and immigration, United States health and marine hospital service; Prof. Charles Zuehlke, Van Errie Kilpatrick, president of the National Gardens Association, New York; F. W. Rane, Massachusetts state forester; William E. Smythe, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. W. Newell, director United States reclamation service; Terence V. Powderly, department commerce and labor, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Howard H. Cross, president National Soil Fertility League; Haviland H. Lund, organizer and chairman executive committee; Mrs. Emmos Crocker, chairman of the conservation department of the National Federation of Women's Clubs; Prof. Simon, state director agricultural high schools, Boston; Lieut.-Gov. Barratt O'Hara, Chicago, Ill.

## HARVARD MAN IS INDORSED FOR JOB

WASHINGTON—Walter Quinlan of Boston has been indorsed to the interstate commission to be a senior engineer for the physical valuation of railroads. Mr. Quinlan is a graduate of Harvard and has seen extended service on the Florida Keys railroad.

James F. Carens of Newburyport has been indorsed to the secretary of the treasury to be assistant appraiser for the Massachusetts district.

## SCHOOLGIRL PERFORMS RESCUE

Miss Helen Bloom, a schoolgirl, brought H. Howard Dine, a senior of Dorchester high school, to land at Winthrop when he failed in an attempt to swim from a rowboat to the shore, 500 yards away, yesterday. Friends of Miss Bloom say an effort will be made to secure a medal for her. She resides at 37 Princeton street, East Boston.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

### HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## EASY METHOD FURNITURE POLISH

REQUIRES NO RUBBING  
It does not contain alcohol, resin, ammonia or turpentine, and is absolutely unobjectionable to the finest furniture. Price 25 cents.

## THE KREBS-OLIVER COMPANY

Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.  
Ask your dealer, or sent direct upon receipt of 25 cents.

## The Easiest on the Feet Is 'Success' Brand

GENUINE KANGAROO LEATHER  
Soft and pliable, yet wears like iron, holds its shape and retains its brilliant glossy finish.

## PLUMBING

## McMahon & Jaques

Hardware, Paints and Oils  
Established 1890  
Tel. 420 B.B. 242 MASS. AV., BOSTON

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS RECORDS accurately kept with new standard parcel post and express record complete in each detail, special delivery, insurance, C. O. D., etc.; also for express and absolute record of each shipment, check on stamps, lost parcels, etc.; largest concerns use and endorse; book 5000 names \$1.00 prepaid, return if not pleased; exclusive agents wanted; EXCELLENCE UTILITIES CONCERN, Memphis, Tenn.

## AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

OUR new "easy lift" automobile tire removal device, kept with new standard tire when not in use, \$5 per set; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; COUNTRY GUARANTEED, MANLY AX-TELL, Vicksburg, Miss.

## AUTOS FOR RENT

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT  
7-Passenger Pierce-Arrow, up to date and handsome  
RUSSELL & BROWN  
Tel. 3017 B. B.

## BOOKS

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Standard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travelogues, Riddell's Histories, Encyclopedias, Britannicas, Books of Knowledge, Century Dictionaries; fine sets and complete libraries in any number of languages; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, Williams Bldg., 349 Washington St., Boston.



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSEMBLERS, young men; some experience in machine shop; 15c per hour; 1000. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BILLING CLERK (Elliott Fisher machine), in city; \$12-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted; must be steady and reliable. J. M. STICKNEY, 42 Union st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, 2 to 3 years' experience; in carriage shop; in Lexington; \$12-\$15. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN, 234-235 per hour; call daily from 10 to 5. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COST CLERK, must have 5 years' factory experience; 1000. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLOTH FOLDER, in city; Polander preferred; \$9-\$10 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CUTTERS—First-class outside cutters wanted on women's kid shoes; piecework; cutters earn \$13 to \$15 per week; steady work. LUNN & SWEET SHOE CO., Auburn, Me.

DATA CLERK, factory experience; out of town; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER (2d class), understand refrigeration; 1000. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER (licensed), chain man; on a dredge; \$25-\$30 per day. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER (licensed), coal efficiency demonstrator; in East Walpole; 40-45c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER (licensed), coal efficiency demonstrator; in East Walpole; 40-45c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIREMAN (licensed), Sweden preferred; in East Walpole; 30-35c per hour; call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HEATING ENGINEER, in city; \$30 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LATHER, in city; piece work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, able to run presses when not on linotype; need not be machinist; excellent wages. REVIEW, 1000.

MACHINISTS, in West Lynn; 27-30c per hour; piece work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE wanted no children; man as night foreman and wife as experienced laundress. SUPERINTENDENT STATE HOME & SCHOOL, Providence, R. I.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, no children, as experienced cooks; 1000. SUPERINTENDENT STATE HOME & SCHOOL, Providence, R. I.

MATER MECHANIC, in Rhode Island; South; English preferred; 1000. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

METAL PATTERN MAKER, in Lynn; 30-35c per hour; call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

METAL SHEAR HANDS, experienced on cutting round iron; in Everett; 25c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

RIVETERS, in New Hampshire; piece work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHIPPER, experienced on machinery; 1000. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHIPPING CLERK, city; \$10-\$12; young man preferred. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SOLE LEATHER WORKER, in Brooklyn; piece work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, in city; young man preferred; \$10 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

VERTICAL BORING MILL HANDS, experienced on cutting round iron; in Everett; 25c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAGON BLACKSMITH, in Lexington; \$18-\$21 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced, retail estate clerk in Brooklyn; must be American and qualified to bring references; good opportunity. ALBERT H. BURR, 19 Saxton rd., Newton Highlands, Mass.

WANTED—1 and 2-neck cylinder vamps; experienced; 1000. CURTIS OFFICE, MAINE BORO, Mass.

WANTED, experienced metal spinner; steady work and good wages. Apply, stating references, to Mr. J. W. HARRIS, 1241 Center st., Newton.

WANTED—First class barber; \$35 for first two weeks; Aug. 15 to 20; 1000. G. E. HERRICK, Box 194, Huntington, Mass.

WANTED—Middle-aged man of good habits; work in factory or machine shop; has to do; good wages to right one. W. S. WILLIAMS, Bradford, Vt.

WANTED—Four first class granite cutters and one good letter cutter; also a tool sharpener. DUNCAN BUSH, West Townsend, Mass.

WANTED—Man in fruit dept; one who is capable of making a fine display and has a thorough knowledge of the fruit business; must come well recommended; address by mail for interview. J. L. REARDON, 27 Austin st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—All-around man for dry cleaning plant; must be a good dry cleaner. Address BIG OUR DRY CLEANING CO., Manchester, N. H.

WANTED—Clerk in grocery and provision store; must be experienced in cutting meat. W. O. BLAISDELL, 612 Main st., Winchester, Mass. Tel. 555-W.

WEAVERS, on carpets; out of town; piece work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WHEELWRIGHT, in South Boston; \$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WOOD TURNER, experienced on Weymouth lathe; out of town; \$12 up. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BAKERY SALESGIRL, Roxbury, 30-35c per hour; board and room; call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer for medium sized business; 1000. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale millinery in city; about 30 preferred; \$8-\$10 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in grocery business; city; \$7-\$9 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, some stenography, Hebrew preferred; \$8-\$10 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BRIGHT YOUNG LADY to work in art store; call ARTHUR H. WELLS, 240A Bowdoin st., Dorchester, Mass.

CARTAKER—Wanted through the month of August by a lady living alone in city; must be neat and capable; call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CORSET FITTER wanted, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARK, 201, 462 Boylston st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, Stoneham, 45 to start; leather specialty. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS for Dorchester, over 21; 30 to start, then piece work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FORWARDER wanted for one of the largest export companies in Boston; up-to-date machinery; if you can show good record, this is a good opportunity for you; steady employment. SMITH, TAYLOR & CO., Bedford st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL, wanted; in East Walpole; 30c per hour; call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Capable woman for general housework. MRS. WALTER S. PARKER, 25 Walnut st., Boston. Tel. 42-W-5.

WANTED—Stenographer, well educated and competent; good opportunity for steady situation and advancement. Address: STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Girls for hand coloring; only experienced ones need apply. G. L. BRUN, 110 Tremont st., room 73, Boston.

WILL GIVE refined woman board and room; exchange for helping with a few boarders. MRS. SPENCER, Riverview Farm, South Milford, Mass.

WOMAN HOUSEKEEPER wanted in Newtonville, Mass.; middle aged Protestant woman; good cook; no washing; comfortable home; pay by letter. MRS. M. RENO, Cliff st., Marblehead, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for two in family; pleasant home in country village; good wages. Address MISS ELLA ST. JOHN, 1818 Washington st., Chicago.

WOMAN or girl wanted for housework; Norwegian or Swedish preferred; \$5 week; Sunday and Thursday afternoons off; good home. MRS. E. NISS, 373 Kensington ave., Chicago.

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## CULEBRA CUT RAILROAD IS ALONE IN KIND

Busy System With Tremendous Traffic Is Soon to Become Known Only in History—Obstacles It Is Overcoming

### ITS METHODS UNIQUE

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Digging Culebra cut involves deep excavation, amounting to at least 100,000,000 cubic yards. From the beginning, it was recognized that the working efficiency of the steamshovels depends primarily upon the means of disposition of the spoil. The shovel engineers' detailed reports of delays classify them as mining, cleaning track, repairs, switching, derailments, moving up, cutting out, waiting for steam, and waiting for cars.

In the nine-mile length of Culebra cut, the number of shovels at work has averaged about 37, and, though this number has been diminished by perhaps half a dozen as the area of excavation has been drawn toward the summit of the continental divide, the concentration of work within 1½ mile of channel has intensified the problems of transportation. In the section just north of Gold Hill are seven parallel tracks, on the levels of excavation, in constant use.

The disposal of soil, except from the half dozen shovels engaged in terracing at the top of slides, is made at dumps from one to 10 miles beyond the ends of the cut, or from three to 12 miles from the shovels. The work employs 119 locomotives, and a total of about 2000 dirt cars. Under these conditions, the transportation involves unusual "railroading."

The operation of the trains is controlled by the superintendent of transportation and the chief dispatcher of the central division from their joint office in the division office building at Empire. Their work for the day begins the evening before, when from reports by telephone from the yardmasters in the Culebra and Empire construction districts as to the position of the trains at the close of work, they order bulletins posted at the roundhouses at Las Cascadas and Pedro Miguel, covering the

## SALEM'S NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING



Structure recently erected and equipped at cost of \$107,000

distribution of crews and locomotives for the next morning. As the locomotives come in from the day's work the crews on the extra list learn from the assignment board at which roundhouse to report in the morning, and they do by the early labor train.

As the locomotives entering the cut pass the tower of the district yardmaster, he directs their passage to the trains of cars by order cards handed to the conductors. The first engine goes to the farthest train, and the others, in order, so that there will be no congestion due to backing in or crossing over.

Throughout the day the district yardmasters direct the passage of the loaded trains to the various dumps, by telephone reports from dump yardmasters on their readiness to receive spoil; and on the return of the empty trains, distribute them to the shovels. From half a dozen small towers distributed along the line of excavation, tower-tenders keep the yardmasters informed of the progress of loading in their vicinity.

At each set of dumps is a yardmaster who reports to the dispatcher the arrival and departure of trains, and his readiness for spoil. He also orders the distribution of the loaded trains to the several dumping tracks, as well as the movements of the Lidgerwood unloaders, and the spreaders and trackshifters.

The construction tracks of the division total 132.7 miles in length on July 1, 1913. Its track length and equipment in

service exceed those of a number of minor railroads in the United States. Its force for the maintenance of way numbers 1023 men. The tonnage of traffic per mile is greater than that of the Panama railroad, reputed to be in excess of that of any other commercial railroad in the world.

The force engaged in transportation for the central division, exclusive of the force for the maintenance of track, comprises 183 engineers, 173 conductors, 14 yardmasters, 10 towermen, 2 telegraph operators and 2 yard clerks, a total of 384 "gold" men. Their average monthly pay is above \$210; it is believed that this is the greatest number of men engaged at such pay under one department of work in the world.

## HANOVER TAX RATE DECREASES

HANOVER, Mass.—The assessors of Hanover have announced the tax rate for 1913 to be \$15.60, a decrease of \$2.40 over that of 1912. This decrease was made possible through the finding of about \$300,000 in new and increased valuation. Considerable new timber was found which made the property far more valuable to the owner than it was years ago; also many places were found to be assessed below their market value, and the increase in valuation of the National Fireworks Company state and county tax increased about \$1300.

## POLICE OF SALEM MOVE INTO THEIR \$107,000 NEW HOME

Policemen of Salem have moved into their section of the new municipal building for that city which has been erected and equipped at a cost of \$107,000. The other parts of the building are assigned to the first Essex district court, the electrical department and the office of the scaler of weights and measures.

Located at the corner of Central and Charter streets, the structure has a frontage of nearly 80 feet on the former and 130 on the latter. It is three stories high, is built of red brick, with limestone trimmings, and is of the colonial type of architecture. It was designed by John M. Gray, a Salem architect, and built by Mack Brothers, a Salem contracting firm.

A day is to be assigned later for the opening of the building for public inspection, but there will be no formal ceremonies on the day of occupation.

## ALDEN KINDRED TO HOLD REUNION

DUXBURY, Mass.—At the thirteenth annual reunion of the Alden Kindred of America, to be held in Duxbury Wednesday at the old farm of their ancestors, in the absence of the president, Vernon A. Field, who is in England to attend the dedication of the Pilgrim memorial at Southampton Aug. 15, George W. Alden will preside. A special train will leave Boston for Duxbury at 8:47 a. m. and on the return it will leave Duxbury at 5:05. The oration of the day will be delivered by ex-Judge Robert O. Harris of East Bridgewater and the Adelphi quartet with a ladies' orchestra will furnish music.

## MEAT WORKMEN ELECT

Officers for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Local Union 383 have been elected as follows: President, John Barry; vice-president, John Dennis; treasurer, Michael Kelly; financial secretary, Michael Powers; recording secretary, W. J. Curry; trustee, Michael Grady; Joseph Hurley and John Strout; sergeant-at-arms, Jeremiah Burke; guards, Michael Carney; guide, William Whelan.

## RETAIL MONUMENT DEALERS TO MEET HERE AUG. 19-22

From 3000 to 5000 Members of Association to Have Convention at the Hotel Brunswick

From 3000 to 5000 members of the National Retail Monument Dealers Association are expected to attend the annual convention which is to meet in Boston at the Hotel Brunswick Aug. 19 to 22 inclusive.

The exhibit of the association will be held at the Arena. It is expected that members will be present from every state of the United States and from Canada. Several plans have been made for the entertainment of the delegates, among them a banquet at the Brunswick and a trip to Barre, Vt., known as the center of the marble industry.

Seward Jones of Boston is chairman of the entertainment committee and John L. Miller of Quincy president of the publicity bureau of the association. Speakers so far scheduled are Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, F. R. Stewart, president of the national association, from West Virginia, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce yet to be named.

## PHONE UNION MEETS FRIDAY

Delegates to the International Electrical Workers convention and the state branch convention of the A. F. of L. will be appointed by the Boston Telephone Operators Union at its next regular meeting. The toll operators have presented President Annie E. Molloy of the union with a ruby ring, and the vice-president, Mary C. Meagher, with a fine gold watch and chateleine chain, in recognition of their work.

## SEVEN RESCUED AT REVERE

John Bray, John J. Flaherty and John Hines, members of the metropolitan life-guard service, and Bernard Kershaw, Charles Clabee and George Sheldon of the volunteer life-saving crew at Revere rescued seven persons yesterday from the water there.

## GROCERY CLERKS TO MEET

Arrangements have been completed for a mass meeting of the Grocery and Provision Clerks Union Thursday in Wells Memorial building.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Here are some more criticisms of our players abroad. We must take the adverse with the praise and there is no harm in a little blame, for it is most unlikely that there is no foundation for it when it does come to us, and no man ever yet was the worse for criticism, and if he is a wise man he will be all the better for it, because he will see to it that in the future there will be no further ground for it.

C. B. Macfarlane, whose standing in the golfing world entitles him to criticize, writes in *Golf Illustrated* in regard to the French amateur championship:

"The first day's play was remarkable for the defeat of Mr. Hilton by an unknown player from America in Mr. Stearns. Somehow the champion never touched his best game, but it was scarcely to be wondered at, as the American took a very long time to play every shot, and as Mr. Hilton is a naturally quick player the round began to drag a bit. Much may be said in favor of not hurrying over the stroke, but when a player has six practise swings before addressing the ball, surely there is something not altogether in favor of such a proceeding."

All the Americans who played in this meeting took considerable time over every shot, causing great delay to the others, and really I cannot see that it does much good, as only one reached the semi-final. At St. Andrews, Heinrich Schmidt was very slow indeed, but at La Boulie there were quite a number who adopted the same methods: so much so that their opponents invariably sat down and had a rest. This all certainly put Mr. Hilton about and contributed in a large measure to his defeat. The champion did not play well, and there are many who no doubt will say that his experience ought to count for something; but it is the most difficult thing in the world to wait while a slow player goes through these preliminaries. Although toward the end of the round the American played quite well, yet no one would fancy, to see him play, that he was quite good enough to beat Mr. Hilton, but there it is. Mr. Hilton was glad when it was over, and his early dismissal made the way clear for some one in the top half of the draw. I thought that it might be myself, but Mr. Inslee put me out at the twenty-first hole after one of the longest-drawn-out games of my experience. It seemed

to me very hard to lose after never being a single hole down, but my opponent pulled very well in the outward half and really saved himself, as he looked like being quite a number to the bad at the turn. I required three putts on the sloping seventeenth green, or I would have won the match there, and, taking three putts also on the twenty-first, saw my chance evaporate.

The other match of real interest in the morning was that between Karl Schmidt and Mr. Lassen. Young Schmidt only arrived from America the previous night, and with not even a practise round started off to play one of the best of match players in the Yorkshire champion. The Young American was actually three up at the eighth hole, but lost his ball at the ninth. Homeward the golf is much harder than on the outward half, and Schmidt went off his game a bit, while Mr. Lassen came on to his and won by two holes. It would have been a repetition of St. Andrews had the Yorkshire champion been put out in this round along with Mr. Hilton.

In the afternoon Lord Charles Hope beat Mr. Stearns rather easily, the American not showing anything like his form of the morning, but Lord Castle-rose lost to Peter Gannon, a gentleman who has won all the championships of the continent. There was a great fight between Mr. Lassen and Mr. Blackwell, but the St. Andrews man could not putt at all well and lost by 2 and 1. As a rule Mr. Blackwell is a fine putter, but the greens are very difficult indeed at La Boulie, as they are covered with thick clover which holds the ball in the most weird manner, and he never found the touch.

## MRS. JOSLYN TO BE CLUB HOST

Members of the Massachusetts Woman's Progressive Party Club and the Holliston Woman's Progressive Party Club will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Clayton P. Joslyn of Holliston tomorrow by special invitation, the regular meeting to be an all day outing.

## F. A. HOSMER OUT FOR COUNCIL

AMHERST, Mass.—Frank A. Hosmer yesterday allowed his friends to circulate Republican nomination papers for him as a candidate for council in the eighth district to succeed Col. A. H. Goetting.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHEMIST, 18 years' experience in municipal and industrial laboratories, desires position from Dec. 1 to May 1. P. S. MILLER, Madison, N. Y.

DAY WATCHMAN or timekeeper wants work; references. LEANDER HUCK, 132 W. 125th st., New York.

GIRLS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York city, have several vacancies for well recommended girls, over 16 years of age, as merchandise checkers, excellent opportunities for beginners to secure permanent positions with advancement. Apply at office of General Manager, N. Y.

INTERPRETER of French and German wants position. PAUL DE MEURES, 236 N. Nelson st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LABORER (30). Intelligent, adaptable, wishes position at manual labor; will go anywhere. GEORGE HENZEL, 1503 Oakdale st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAN (25), handy with tools, can drive automobile, seeks position, anywhere or anywhere with an employer. FREDERICK S. SUTACCHI, 12 Troutman st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PICTURE SALESMAN, thoroughly posted in all details, Latin, German, wishes position in one firm, desires position, inside or on the road. E. CARDOZO, 301 W. 46th st., New York.

POSITION wanted, requiring executive, financial or general office ability and experience. F. H. PAYNE, Williamsport, Pa.

REPRESENTATIVE—Would manage this locality for a reliable concern; 10 years' business experience, active, clean character. LUDWIG A. SCHWARTZ, 812 N. 5th st., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN wants position, traveling preferred, for any good line; salary and expenses; please send full particulars of line and contract. S. E. GIDDIS, 327 Grove st., Plainfield, N. J.

SALESMAN (30) wishes position with a good house; can furnish best of references as to ability and character; no canvassing or commission based proposition. PAUL F. MARX, 1249 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHER, experienced, history, English, math, Latin, German, wishes school position in or near New York, or as resident tutor; best references. GEORGE F. TIMMONS, 31 Central Park West, New York.

TILE LAYER, middle aged, skilled workman at tile, vestibules, bathrooms, etc.; good habits; permanent position desired. GEORGE M. STROUD, 150 Pearl st., Rochester, N. Y.

WATCHMAN or Janitor, middle-aged man of good habits, would like position in store or public building. WILLIAM N. STEWART, care Mrs. Sides, 236 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position; willing worker; best references. CHARLES BONSER, 215 East 70th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (20), wants outside position requiring intelligence and activity; 5 years' experience. ARCHAEL M. SEYMOUR, 450 Franklin av., Ridgewood, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (German, 21) would like position at anything; can furnish references. D. ROHLFS, 35 Clinton av., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN (27), college graduate, 5 years in automobile work, desires position in tool design, or as draftsman; willing to travel. F. GILMORE, 246 Lexington av., New York.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER—Lady wants position; 7 years' experience with one firm and can take full charge of office; first-class references. FLORENCE LINDEN, 624 E. 12th st., New York.

COMPANION—Refined woman desires position; experienced; good penman; willing to travel. ELIZABETH SPRINGER, 174 Lefferts av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION ATTENDANT, wants position, traveling or resident; reading alone or other light duties. MISS MARGARET L. DILLON, 1005 Sewell av., Asbury Park, N. J.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER wants situation in private family; experienced and good references; 5 years in last place. MISS MARY ADELHE HOWES, 107 West 81st st., New York.

COMPANION—Woman of refinement desires position as companion for any gentleman; best of references. MRS. ANNE MARTIN, 300 Sip av., Jersey City, N. J.

COMPANION to lady or child—Refined young lady wants position; willing to travel; teaches singing if required. MISS MARY ADELHE HOWES, 107 West 81st st., New York.

COMPANION—Intelligent English lady desires position; age 35; good traveler; linguist; horsewoman; accustomed good society; fond of country. Address MRS. CROOK, 24 West 88th st., New York.

COOK—Experienced, neat colored maid wishes cooking or general household in adult family; reference. MISS A. MOORE, 1201 10th st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted, laundry, etc. SUSAN TOWNSEND, 38-40 West 127th st., New York.

DAY WORK or by the week wanted by young woman in the city. MRS. CATHERINE DAVIDSON, 38 West 123rd st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER of ladies' and misses' evening gowns desires position in first-class New York house. Address MISS E. WARD, 60 Broadway, New York.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day. CARRIE SMITH, 235 W. 63d st., New York.

DRESSMAKER'S HELPER wants work by the day. MRS. ALVA GRIFFIN, 41 W. 51st st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, understands drafting patterns, position; age 35; good traveler; linguist; horsewoman; accustomed good society; fond of country. Address MRS. CROOK, 24 West 88th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER would like position caring for home and children; excellent man, age 35. ANNA SHAW, 225 W. 145th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION or mother's helper—Position desired by refined young lady, capable and willing; highest references; city or country; good traveler. MISS L. M. MACKENZIE, 230 W. 107th st., New York.

LADY'S MAID—Girl (16), wants situation or would do half day's work. MISS HELEN HUDSON, 32 W. 129th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home. MRS. CONSTANCE K. WALTON, 12 W. 155th st., New York.

NURSEMAID or chambermaid—Neat colored girl, wants situation. MINA FREEMAN, 129 West 138th st., New York.

SECRETARY—Position wanted by highly bred, well educated young lady, as social secretary or secretary and companion to lady, or chaperon and companion to young girl; competent to direct in social entertaining; familiar with American and European travel. MISS M. DEAN, 417 Hancock st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 223-M Bedford.

SECRETARY (stenographer)—Young lady desires position of trust; refined surroundings; 7 years' experience; capable handling correspondence, accounts, etc.; good penman. MISS E. WRIGHT, 223 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER with executive ability; must be able to write an intelligent letter; must be a native born American; must have such a one position is open in high-class publishing house, with attractive surroundings and hours. R. F. SLOTT, Box 448 Madison sq., New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady (17) desires position as stenographer and typewriter; recent graduate; neat, refined and reliable; best references furnished. MISS FRANCES CHRISTINA, 163 East 72d st., New York.

TEACHER—Young lady with French diploma from Paris, highly recommended, speaks English; private family or school; good references. VERA GUZARIAN, 215 East 40th st., New York.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 5 years' experience, excellent references as to ability and desirability. FLORENCE LINDEN, 2300 Amsterdam av., care Stokes, New York.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

VISITING DRESSMAKER with style skill and best references, desires employment by the day; will work reasonably for sum. MRS. JEANNETTE H. KAY, 35 W. 93d st., New York.

## CENTRAL STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Experienced cutter of steady habits for men's leather belts and novelty items. BURTON B. BEERS, 226 N. 5th av., Chicago.

WANTED—Sawyer, experienced on sample case, boxes and partition work for furniture cases. BURTON B. BEERS, 226 N. 5th av., Chicago.

WANTED—Shipping and receiving clerk; young man; must have experience in wrapping and packing. BURTON B. BEERS, 226 N. 5th av., Chicago.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GERMAN GOVERNESS wanted Sept. 15; family 4 children; best references required. MRS. JANSSEN BAINES, 2664 Grand av., Des Moines, Ia.

GOVERNESS, to take entire charge of 2 children; must be experienced, reliable, MRS. C. A. RIDWAY, 329 Marion st., Elkhardt, Ind.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, Protestant under 50 years of age by family of 3 adults where houseman is kept; must be good cook, neat, honest and capable of taking responsibility during family's absence; references required. Write to MRS. FRID GLIDDES, 1840 Lake rd., Clifton Park, Cleveland, O.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires position to open, close, balance or audit books or systematic accounting and render complete financial statements. E. A. HAMILTON, 901 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill. Phone Lincoln 4625.

ADVANCE AGENT at liberty wants position with some good, reliable theatrical company for season 1913-14; strictly reliable. WM. E. WIDGON, Jr., 1116 Linden st., Loganport, Ind.

BOOKKEEPER, single (22), temperate, at present employed, reference from present employer; ready to accept of any position; also complete charge; at liberty to go anywhere. R. A. LIBBY, 72 East Philadelphia av., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER OR LEDGER CLERK—Situations wanted by a competent man (37), good penman and accurate. F. R. YEO, Mans 540 E. 44th Pl., Chicago.

CARETAKERS—Refined, honest, middle-aged couple want position, be to give full time, she part; Oct. 1; experienced; references. C. B. LITTLE, Bluff Lake Summer Resort, Ardmore, Ill.

DISTRIBUTOR—Permanent position wanted by reliable man to travel and distribute samples and advertising matter for manufacturers; best references. JOHN T. WOOD, 623 Madison av., Lebanon, Mo.

FARM or any steady work wanted by temperate, hard working man; married; with family. JOHN E. GLEN, 1808 Maryland st., Evanston, Ill.

HIGH GRADE OFFICE MAN, experienced factory, foundry and mercantile lines; Post office graduate; neat, refined and reliable; purchasing agent and accountant; Milwaukee or Chicago preferred. C. E. CANNIGHT, 312 So. 31st st., Springfield, Ill.

MUSICIAN, All-around, wants position in Chicago about Sept. 1, 1913. RICHARD T. M'GEE, 945 Malo st., Wheeling, W. Va.

PIANIST, married, 30, desires position. Address OVERTON REAMY, 504 Vance st., Toledo, O.

SALESMAN, rubber and steel, wishes position with well established firm; will travel in any part of country. CHESTER L. HEFLINGER, 908 Hearst bldg., 326 W. Madison, Chicago.

SALESMAN, wants position with reputable concern; specialty of merit preferred; has large acquaintance in Illinois and can relate best class of business men; references furnished relative to ability and integrity. F. A. HARRINGTON, 6017 Calumet av., Chicago; phone Normal 1279.

## CENTRAL STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN—Young man (26), having experience and record, desires connection with reliable Chicago house as city salesman. PHILIP V. SWENSON, 1415 Morris av., Chicago.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN wishes position for Wisconsin or Minnesota territory. A. B. HOMERILLER, Tomah, Wis., Lock box 133.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent—Position desired by young man; expert; has handled position as assistant sales manager. Address S. H. I. CHRISTIANSON, 502 No. Wacker av., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (30) wants employment; experienced as farmer, second engineer (no license) and carpenter's helper; will take anything. ROY TURCOTT, Trout Lake, Mich.

YOUNG MAN desires employment with a manufacturing concern, with view of becoming city salesman. CARL THORANSEN, 3715 Herndon st., Chicago.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT OR COMPANION—Refined lady wants position in or near Hyde Park; references. MRS. A. M. CONLEY, 5405 Oak Park, 2d apartment, Chicago, Phone Midway 257.

BUSINESS WOMAN, experienced, very capable, would like partner in any legitimate business; experience similar capacity; management of department; best references. MISS NORA L. CARNEY, 4000 Calumet av., Chicago.

BUSINESS WOMAN, executive ability, business training, expert stenographer, desires position as private secretary; slightly experienced; experience similar capacity; Minneapolis preferred. A. M. RUEB, 84, Curtis court, Minneapolis, Minn.

CASHIER and bookkeeper—Young lady wants situation; 4 years' experience; capable of taking full charge. E. HEINEMANN, 464 St. James Pl., Chicago; phone Lincoln 5074.

CASHIER, experienced, wants situation in hotel or restaurant; best references; good penman; references. State particulars. GLADYS GAUGH, 3232 Lake Park av., Chicago.

COMPANION—Position wanted by young woman of refinement, or would take charge of small home. MRS. OLIVER VERO, 3016 Prairie ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMPANION—A refined, educated young lady (about 50) who wants some one cheerful, patient and constant to help her believe her of care of servants or household duties, etc., when needed; experienced, conscientious and devoted to this work; also experienced traveler; free to locate or travel anywhere; highest references must be exchanged. MISS B. A. GLIN, 326 Indian terrace, Rockford, Ill.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER, refined, capable, middle-aged lady, seeks position of trust; or useful in home, as companion or housekeeper; also expert in shopping; can sew and do mending; references. MRS. A. TEMPLE, 2200 Calumet av., Chicago.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by settled colored woman; no laundry. MYRTLE RALLS, 1523 East 11th st., Kansas City, Mo.

## OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

### FOR HELP WANTED

but not complying with the rules governing insertion in these columns

MAY BE FOUND ON THE REGULAR CLASSIFIED PAGE

Which Should Be Consulted

## CENTRAL STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE







# Real Estate Market News      T Wharf Activities      Sailings

Much of the total of real estate transactions chronicled last week was contributed in small sales. Titles were taken by a majority of individual buyers, and the total number of deeds recorded was considerably over the previous week, also greater than in 1912. Aug. 1 produced the largest number of transactions, but July 29 with only 45 mortgages placed on record, required more money to finance those deals than any other day of the week. With an average requirement of some \$190,000 a day in mortgages alone, the past week made a good record for midsummer business.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Aug. 2, 1913:

Transactions	Mts	Amount
July 28.....	71	\$134,326
July 29.....	45	279,312
July 30.....	72	107,900
July 31.....	48	220,605
Aug. 1.....	113	32,182
Aug. 2.....	67	121,092
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>516</b>	<b>\$1,139,731</b>
Same week 1912.....	<b>498</b>	<b>1,124,749</b>
Same week 1911.....	<b>270</b>	<b>1,255,632</b>
Wk. end July 26.....	<b>133</b>	<b>298,182</b>
Wk. end July 23.....	<b>133</b>	<b>298,182</b>

## SALE IN DORCHESTER

The single frame dwelling at 35 Mt. Everett street, not far from Hamilton street, assessed in the name of Eliza S. Southard, has been sold to Francis Rooney, together with 5337 square feet of land. The improvements are taxed on \$6000 and the lot for \$1600 additional.

## ROXBURY TRANSACTION

Two former buildings at 2729-2735 Washington street, close to Oakland street, have been sold by the Wilkes Savings Bank to Karen Rued. The taxed valuation is \$9000 equally divided between the houses and 5376 square feet of land.

## WEST ROXBURY CONVEYANCE

James W. Atwill and another have conveyed to Viola Gates a lot of land on Richards street and Atwill road, containing 8107 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$8205.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Brainerd road, 66, ward 25, Agnes Kemp; frame stable.

South st., 557, ward 23, Mary G. McCarthy; 2 1/2 stories; frame dwelling.

Dent st., 61, ward 23, Frederick W. Gilliland; frame dwelling.

Bradford st., 64, ward 23, Josephine Horley; frame dwelling.

Granite st., 45, ward 13, The American Sugar Refining Co.; alter storage, etc.

Spring st., 251, ward 23; city of Boston; alter storage.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**

Andrew F. Hetherington to Edward W. Fuller, Broad st.; q. \$1.

Edward W. Fuller to Carl F. Mark, Broad st.; q. \$1.

**SOUTH BOSTON**

Richard H. Scott to Tolbert I. Miller, Broadway; w. \$1.

Armand E. Doree to Frank T. Horgan, Grimes st.; q. \$1.

**EAST BOSTON**

Mary McCarthy to David J. Crowley, Butler st.; w. \$1.

Dundley Talbot to John Talbot, Shirley st.; Sherwood ct. and Sherwood ct. q. \$1.

John Talbot to Dundley Talbot, Clapp and Sherwood st.; q. \$1.

Wildley Sava Rie to Karen Rued, Washington st.; q. \$1.

**DORCHESTER**

Eliza S. Southard to Francis Rooney, Mt. Everett st.; q. \$1.

Patrick Connelly et al. to Julia Connelly, Norwood st.; q. \$1.

John E. V. Hayden to Ada T. Hayden, W. Selden and Crossman st.; 4 lots; w. \$1.

Victor H. McInnis to Lewis W. Lord et al., Capen rd.; q. \$1.

Rose Fishline to Sarah Fishline, Elmo st.; w. \$1.

Sarah Fishline to Rose Fishline, Elmo st.; w. \$1.

Willard F. Whittemore to Kate Geddis, Milton ave. and Edison st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

**WEST ROXBURY**

Cornelius A. Hart to Katherine E. Hart, Dudley st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

Anna F. Connelley to Ida M. Hubbard, Perth st.; rel. \$1.

Ellen White to George F. Appel, Walk Hill st. and A st.; q. \$1.

Willard F. Whittemore, Jr. to Walter S. De Witt, Munroe rd.; d. \$1.

George F. Appel to Percy H. Titus et al., Munroe rd.; d. \$1.

George S. De Witt to Inga Jensen et al., Munroe rd.; q. \$1.

Frederick M. Gilliland to Herbert R. Langille, Vale st.; q. \$1.

James W. Atwill et al. to Viola W. Gates, Richards st. and Atwill rd.; w. \$1.

Severities Real Estate Trust to Jessie R. Minot, New Haven st.; q. \$1.

**BRIGHTON**

Caleb S. Spencer to Ethel E. Coleman, Leaningwood rd.; q. \$1.

Ethel E. Coleman to Mabelle S. Appleton, Leaningwood rd.; q. \$1.

**CHELSEA**

Jacob Goose to Benjamin Freedman, Bloomfield st.; q. \$1.

Benjamin Freedman to Sarah Freedman, 30; q. \$1.

Thomas M. Smith to Joseph Werman, Park and Hawthorne st.; q. \$1.

Joseph Werman to Annie Ellison, Hawthorne st.; q. \$1.

**WINTHROP**

Mary E. Carr to Louis Marcus, Woodside av.; w. \$1.

Flora V. Topiano to Louisa Topiano, Hermon st.; q. \$1.

John H. Storer et al. to Susan M. Nelson, Grand View av.; d. \$1.

**REVERE**

Cyrus N. Campbell to Edna S. Pope, Proctor av. and proposed st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

Margaret A. Collier et al. to Lincoln Bryant, Arnold st.; d. \$135.

Harry Scheffert to Stanislaus Pearce, Spring st.; w. \$1.

**\$2500 GOVERNMENT JOB OPEN**

Announcement is made by the United States civil service commission of an open competitive examination to fill a vacancy in the position of chief, office of information, Washington. The position carries a salary of \$2500 annually. Persons wishing to take the examination should apply at the office of the commission for form 304, which must be filed on or before Aug. 18, 1913.

## NEW NAVY YARD SITE IS PLANNED ON LONG ISLAND

### Government Seeks Location for Plant to Relieve Brooklyn and Charlestown of Overwork

GREENPORT, L. I.—Naval officials have examined several sites near Greenport seeking the location for a navy yard to handle the overhaul work of the Brooklyn and Charlestown yards. The government is seeking a new site following the report of Capt. Louis Van Dusen, in which he condemns the Brooklyn yard and recommends a new location in the shallow off Commisunaw, N. J. Although the spot mentioned by Capt. Van Dusen was inspected, the naval officials, after the trip to Greenport, regard the site here more favorably.

It is the idea of Capt. Van Dusen to build up an area of 400 acres, with piers sufficient to berth 40 battleships, 20 torpedo boats and tugs, together with submarines, barges and lighters.

## WEST BROOKFIELD WATER SYSTEM IS NEARLY COMPLETE

WEST BROOKFIELD, Mass.—After 10 weeks' labor, during which there was practically no interruption, the main for the \$45,000 West Brookfield water system is constructed.

The pipe covered in the layout for the water supply is equal to 6.05 miles. The last work of the laborers was to level the mound in the pipe line through the streets.

Work on the West Brookfield system of water supply will now center in setting the 8x10 Ramsey pump on the cement foundation in the pumping station, located near the southerly shore of lake Wickabong, on land formerly owned by Joseph W. Clark, Pond hill.

The completion of the 250,000-gallon concrete covered reservoir on Long hill is expected the first of the week. Water commissioners will use the basement on the west side of the town hall building as a storage for supplies.

Service to patrons of the water system is expected to be ready Sept. 1.

## SCOTS RECEPTION FOLLOWS OUTING

When the Scottish picnic and games held by the Boston Caledonian Club and attended by more than 10,000 persons concluded Saturday evening a reception was given to more than 40 guests and plans were discussed for the betterment of the games. Improvement of the ground and the arrangements for the picnic were also under consideration.

James Urquhart, chief of the club, introduced several speakers including William S. McNary, port director; Dr. A. M. Stewart of New York; Councilor Walter Ballantyne and Walter Scott of New York, who has given many prizes to be competed for at the club outings.

Among those present were John McGillivray, fourth chief of the New York Caledonian Club; John Spink of the St. Andrews Society of Portland, Me.; Stewart Miller, grand chief of the Order of Scottish Clans and John Lang, former chief of the Newark Caledonian Club.

## LAWRENCE TAX RATE INCREASE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The assessors of this city have announced the tax rate for this year as \$18 on \$1000, increasing in the former rate of \$17.60 per thousand.

It was stated by Mayor M. A. Scanlon that the cause of the increase was the raise in the state and county levy for the year. Based on the appropriations for the city purposes exclusively, however, the rate is decreased 60 cents. The \$500,000 loan fixed an increase of .36 cents and the state and county tax necessitated 44 cents additional on each thousand.

It was revealed with the assessor's announcement that an increase in the valuation of the Lawrence Gas Company's holdings of \$800,000 was made. This with other increases gives a net increase in the valuation of Lawrence property of \$3,305,439.

## HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL NEAR END

Summer school at Harvard is drawing to a close. The only events scheduled for this week are performances by the Cuban players. The following program has been announced:

Monday, Aug. 4, 8 p. m.—"Henry the Fifth."

Tuesday, Aug. 5, 8 p. m.—"Iphigenia in Tauris" (Gilbert Murray's translation).

Wednesday, Aug. 6, 3:30 p. m.—"The Comedy of Errors."

Wednesday, Aug. 6, 8 p. m.—"Othello."

The plays will be given in Seftel Triangle, Quincy street.

Though the school officially closes Aug. 12, many will leave the preceding Saturday and no historical excursion is planned for the week.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Capt. Frank Doughty of the fishing schooner Edmund F. Black, which is tied up at T wharf today, while 267 swordfish are being hoisted out of her hold, reports that Anthony Dexter, one of his crew, escaped being hit by the sword of a large fish by jumping from the middle to the aft end of his dory on Georges bank a week ago Thursday.

The fish, he reports, drove its sword through the bottom about amidship, and the sword was cut off beneath the dory, remaining in place, preventing water from entering the boat and the fish was captured.

Fresh groundfish was again plentiful at T wharf today. Prices are firm. Arrivals: Str. Swell, 75,000 pounds, schooners Adeline 80,000, Jorgina 46,000, Jessie Costa 52,000, Genesta 31,900, Olive F. Hutchins 35,500, Ellen & Mary 46,000, Evelyn M. Thompson 67,000, Nettie Franklin 34,000, Elizabeth M. Nunan 72,000, Hattie Heckman 30,500, Virginia 24,500, Pontiac 60,100, Progress 23,000 and Marion 4000. Other fish was brought in as follows: Swell 2000 soles, 4000 cod, 1000 catfish, 700 halibut; Adeline, three swordfish, 1000 halibut; Evelyn Thompson 300 halibut, Nunan 16 swordfish and Progress 300 halibut. Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$8.75 per hundred-weight, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$2.75, pollock \$2.50, large hake \$3.50, medium hake \$2 and cusk \$3.25.

In addition to a few straggling swordfish brought in by the ground fishermen, 644 fish were unloaded at T wharf today. Dealers quoted 8 cents per pound for the fish. Arrivals: Edmund F. Black 267 fish, Richard J. Nunan 119, Dorcas 101, Lillian 92, and Viking 65.

Work began today of breaking out the cargo of the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, Captain Mader, which tied up at Long wharf Sunday from Port Limon, Costa Rica. She brought 40,000 stems of bananas and 56 boxes of oranges.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Arethusa, 140,000 pounds salt cod; Esperanto, 6000 fresh mackerel, mostly small, and Norma, 23 barrels salt mackerel, which sold for \$17.50 per barrel.

Forty-five barrels fresh mackerel and 32 swordfish were landed at Newport, R. I., by 11 vessels, according to word received today at the Boston fish bureau.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Arrd, str. Christian Michelsen, Daiquiri; Dorchester, Providence, and left on return; Suwanee, Jacksonville via Savannah; Theo. Weems, Charleston, S. C., and Georgetown; Manna Hata, New York; Mandeville, Port Antonio; Transportation, Boston; Mills, Felton.

Sid, str. Bradsey, Newport News; Gloucester, Boston; str. Vanier Black, Norfolk.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Aug. 3.—Arrd str. Wm T. Parker, Howard, Baltimore. Sid str. Robert Swift, Bluefields.

GALVESTON, Aug. 2.—Arrd str. Topila, Newport News; Alabama, Puerto Mexico; Santanderino, Cienfuegos; Concho, New York; battleship New Hampshire, Veracruz; 3 str. Borinquen, Baltimore. Sid, str. Strathleven, Rotterdam; El Siglo, New York; Colorado, New York; 3, Isabela, Baltimore.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Aug. 2, sid, str. Aragon, Philadelphia.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 3, arrd, str. Cretan, Baltimore. Sid, str. Apache, New York; Frederick, Philadelphia.

KEY WEST, Aug. 2, arrd, str. Nueces Tampa and left for Port Tampa; Prince George, do; sid, str. Mascotte, Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Arrd str. Lord Roberts, Calabar; New Orleans, Providence; Delaware, New York; Admiral Dewey, Port Antonio; Taunton, do; str. Dorothy Belle, Mobile.

Arrd at Delaware breakwater, str. A. B. Sherman.

## 269 SWORDFISH TAKEN ON ONE TRIP

Another record for the number of swordfish caught by one vessel on one trip was established today when 267 swordfish were unloaded from the schooner Edmund F. Black, Capt. Frank Doughty, at T wharf. Twenty days were spent on Georges bank, and the crew caught 269 fish. At Portland, where they called on the way here, however, they landed two fish. This record breaks that of the Topsis Girl, which was only recently established with 242 fish.

Fish experts state that the more general use of auxiliary power by fishing vessels, enabling them to successfully chase the fish despite the wind, and the fact that fish are now harpooned when as far as 15 feet under water, when formerly only those on the surface were attacked, is responsible for the unusually large catches of this year.

Swordfish is selling at lower quotations ex vessel than have been recorded in many years. Dealers quoted 8 cents per pound today. Ex vessel prices were \$5.50 to \$6, per hundredweight. The catches of the Black averaged 200 pounds to a fish.

A system by which employers are asked to report not only on the character of the work being done, but asking for ideas on how it may be improved, is also part of the work of the bureau.

CRUSADE BEGUN AGAINST SIGNS

In an effort to suppress the practice of using signboards for advertising on the state highway, John Alden Lee of Cohasset has begun an individual campaign. He was brought before the Quincy court last week on a charge of removing an advertising sign from the highway border, near the home of John Silvia, and declared that he would continue to remove these boards until they were abolished.

He was discharged by the court, as the owner of the sign had not secured written permission from the owner of the abutting land to put it up. Mr. Lee has the support of the Massachusetts Civic League in his crusade.

## PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str. Numidian (Br.) McKillop, Glasgow.

Str. Evangeline (Br.) Ellis, Charlotte-town P. E. I., Hawkesbury C. B., and Halifax, N. S.

Str. Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.

Str. Bay View, Cooper, Newport News.

Str. Chas F. Myer, Machen, Baltimore for Portsmouth, twg bgs Nos 8 and 9.

Str. Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str. City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath, Me.

Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Sch. Ellen Little, Rawding, Apalachicola.

Sch. Governor Brooks, Wade, Norfolk, Va.

Sch. Van Allen Boughton, McDonald, Newport News.

Sch. Little Elsie, Partridge, Vinalhaven, Me.

Sch. Marguerite, Geyer, Newburyport, Mass.

Tg Security, Muller, Rockland, twg bgs S O Co No 81, for New York.

Str. Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore, via Newport News and Norfolk.

Str. Franconia, Smith, Liverpool via Queenstown.

Str. Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str. Governor Cobb, Allan, Portland.

Str. Calvin Austin, Pike, St. John, N. B.

Str. Massachusetts, O'Donnell, New York.

Str. City of Augusta, Dizer, Savannah.

Str. Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str. H. F. Dimock, Crowell, New York.

Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Bath.

Str. Calvin Austin, St. John, N. B.

Governor Cobb, do via Portland and Eastport; Malden, Sewalls point; Everett, do; Chas. F. Myer, Portsmouth twg bgs Number Nine, Portland; td Prudence, Philadelphia, twg bgs Suffolk, Kohinoor, and Buck Ridge; str. Ontario, (Br.), Baltimore via Newport News; Massachusetts, New York; Prince Arthur, (Br.), Yarmouth, N. S.

New York Arrivals

Strs. Conno, Ponce, P. R., etc.; Matilde, Cardenas; Rusia, Rotterdam and Ljuba; Hamburg, Genoa and Naples; Calabaria, etc.; Provincia, Marcellines, Geo. Washington, Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg; Manuel Calvo, Puerto Mexico and Havana; El Sol, Galveston; Antilles, New Orleans; Thelma, Clareneville, N. P.; Obidense, Port Antonio.

CHAMBER GETS VACATION WORK FOR CHILDREN

Placement Bureau Assists 1700 School Pupils to Positions and Many Get Part-Time Service

Rapid growth in the first year's work of the placement bureau instituted by the Chamber of Commerce, is shown in the first annual report. According to the report just issued 356 positions were available during May and June of this year in contrast to about 25 applications received the same months a year ago.

The bureau began its work in May, 1912, with the permission of the school committee, with the object of assisting the graduates of five Roxbury schools to get employment. In December it began serving 10 elementary schools and one high school, and had a registration from May 29, 1912, till May 1, 1913, of about 400.

Since May of this year the bureau has been allowed to register children in all schools whose masters desire its assistance, and 1300 children have been registered for placement or follow-up work since that time, making a total of 1700 young people, representing 65 elementary schools, 10 high schools and several other schools, who have been assisted.

A special service is being rendered by the bureau in securing part time employment for pupils in the vacation periods and helping secure scholarships for pupils.

A system by which employers are asked to report not only on the character of the work being done, but asking for ideas on how it may be improved, is also part of the work of the bureau.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York

Kristianstad, for Christiansia, Aug. 5

Kronprinzessine Cecilie, for Bremen, Aug. 6

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 7

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 8

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 9

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 10

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 11

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 12

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 13

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 14

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 15

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 16

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 17

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 18

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 19

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 20

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 21

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 22

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 23

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 24

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 25

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 26

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 27

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 28

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 29

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 30

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 31

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 1

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 2

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 3

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 4

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 5

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 6

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 7

Sailings from Bremen

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 5

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 6

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 7

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 8

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 9

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 10

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 11

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 12

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 13

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 14

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 15

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 16

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 17

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 18

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 19

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 20

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 21

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 22

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 23

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 24

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 25

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 26

Imperator, for Hamburg, Aug. 27



# Stock Market Is Bull and Heavy

## MOVEMENT OF SECURITIES IS SLUGGISH

Prices Move Upward on Light Business Following Period of Moderate Decline—Still a Trader's Market

## BOSTON IS IRREGULAR

Stocks dragged along in their usual apathetic way during the early part of today's session. Trading was almost without feature. Opening prices were somewhat mixed but not far from Saturday's closing level. On light trading quotations sagged. American Cotton Oil and Canadian Pacific showed a disposition to resist the decline.

There was no over-Sunday news to influence the market, but its tone would indicate a continued indifference on the part of the public. It is a trader's market pure and simple, and the best advice obtainable from commission houses is the usual formula, "buy on weak days and sell on strong days."

The local market was irregular. Calumet & Hecla opened unchanged at 400, and a small lot changed hands at 397 during the first sales. United Fruit was up 2 points at 168.

American Cotton Oil did not hold its early gain for any length of time. After opening up 1/4 at 41 1/2, it advanced to 42 1/2 and then declined more than a point. Canadian Pacific opened unchanged at 216 1/2, and advanced to 217 before midday. Western Maryland opened off 1/4 at 40, receded to 39 1/2, and then advanced a point. Nearly everything else on the New York list fluctuated within a fractional range.

Calumet & Hecla on the local exchange declined to 395 and recovered part of the loss before midday. United Fruit sold above 170 before midday. Utah Copper was up 1/2 at the opening at 48 1/2 and receded fractionally.

A buying movement started in the early afternoon, and although it was not especially aggressive, prices moved up from a good fraction to more than a point above the low level of the forenoon. Good gains were made by Chesapeake, Amalgamated Copper, American Cotton Oil, and Erie. New Haven was slightly weaker on the local exchange. Granby had a slight advance.

## DIVIDENDS

The Alaska Packers Association declared a dividend of \$1.30, payable Aug. 11.

National Railways of Mexico has passed semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on first preferred, which is usually payable Aug. 10.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 23.

The Cripple Creek Central Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 9.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 12 to stock of record Aug. 9.

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its quarterly guaranteed stock and a dividend of 1 per cent on its special guaranteed stock, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 9.

## BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Butte Central	26	25	25
Butte London	26	25	25
Calaveras	25	24	24
Chief	25	24	24
Crown Reserve	25	24	24
Davis Daily	17	16	16
East Bluebell	17	16	16
First National Copper	25	24	24
Boughton	43	42	42
La Rose	35	34	34
Mafelle	35	34	34
McKinley	14	13	13
Mexican Metals	5	4	4
Nevada-Douglas	2	1	1
South Lake	4	3	3

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday fair; moderate light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Pressure is low with much unsettled weather on the Atlantic slope and scattered rains have fallen in the East, Gulf, middle and New England states.

Clear to partly cloudy weather and nearly normal temperatures prevail elsewhere. Temperatures are about seasonal average without marked changes in the past 24 hours.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

At Boston, 74.12 noon, 78.13 21.

## IN OTHER CITIES

	(S. A. M. today)
Albany	64
Buffalo	66
Chicago	68
Des Moines	70
Indianapolis	70
St. Louis	70
Washington	74
Naukette	70

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises, 5:01; sets, 7:51. 12:00 a.m. 12:38 p.m.  
Length of day, 14:21.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:31 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 12:45 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Am Can	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Am Can pf	92 1/4	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/2
Am Car	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Am Exp	130	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
Am Lined Oil	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
Am Loco pf	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2
Anacosta	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Atchafalaya	96 1/4	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/2
Beth Steel pf	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Brooklyn R T	215 1/2	216 1/2	215 1/2	216 1/2
Can Pac	215 1/2	216 1/2	215 1/2	216 1/2
Cent Leather	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Chas & Ohio	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Chi & Gt W pf	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Chl M & St P	175	175 1/2	175	175 1/2
Chino	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Col Fuel	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2
Col Southern 1st pf	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Con Gas	131 1/2	131 3/4	131 1/2	131 3/4
Corn Prod	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Deere & Co pf	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Denver	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Erie	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Erie 1st pf	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Erie 2d pf	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Int Paper	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Gen Motor pf	77	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
Goodrich pf	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
Gr N or pf	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4
Illinois Cent	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Inter-Met	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Int Met pf	58	58 1/2	58	58 1/2
Int Paper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4
Int Pump	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Kan & Tex	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Kan & Tex pf	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
Kan City So	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Lehigh Valley	150 1/2	150 3/4	150 1/2	150 3/4
Louis & Nash	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2
Loose-Wiles Co	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
L W Co 1st pf	89	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
Mtgm	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Missouri Pacific	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Nat Enamel	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
N Y N H & H	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Nevada Cons	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
North American	68	68 1/2	68	68 1/2
North Pac	109	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Port & West	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Pennsylvania	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
People's Gas	114	114 1/2	114	114 1/2
Pitts Coal pf	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 3/4
Ray Cons	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Reading	158 1/2	158 3/4	158 1/2	158 3/4
Rep I & S	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Rep I & S pf	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2	86 3/4
Rumley	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Rock Island	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Rock Island pf	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Seaboard A L pf	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Southern Ry	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Southern Ry pf	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Stand Milling pf	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
St L & S F	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Tenn Copper	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Texas Co	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
Third Ave	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Union Pac	148 1/2	148 3/4	148 1/2	148 3/4
Union Pac pf	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
U S Express	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
U S Cast I P pf	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
U S Rubber	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
U S Rubber pf	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
U S Steel	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
U S Steel pf	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Utah Copper	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Utah Chem	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Walsh	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4
Wells-Fargo Ex	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
W L & E	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
W Maryland	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Westinghouse	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

## ENGLISH MARKETS CLOSED TODAY

LONDON—There was no session of the stock exchange today, a bank holiday. The Liverpool cotton, corn and provision exchanges were also closed.

## WOLVERINE'S YEAR

Report of Wolverine for fiscal year ended June 30 shows net earnings of \$601,514, or \$10 per share on the 60,000 shares outstanding, the equivalent of dividends paid. Company produced 8,360,312 pounds of copper at a cost of 15.89 cents per pound. In previous year production was 9,408,990 pounds, cost 7.56 cents per pound, and net profits \$613,180.

## AMERICAN WATER WORKS

PITTSBURGH—At a meeting of a committee of three, representing the 30 banks affected by the failure of the American Water Works & Guarantee Co., the situation resulting from failure of organizations promoted by the Kuhn was fully discussed. No definite plans were formulated.

## NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market steady and quiet; Manhattan Transit 19-16 1/2-11-16, Union Pac rights 11-16 1/2-10 1/2-11-16, Southern Pac 93 1/2-98 1/2-103 1/2-103 1/2, Anglo-American 10 1/2-10 1/2-10 1/2-10 1/2, Greene-Canaan 6 1/2-6 1/2-18 1/2-18 1/2.

## SHORTER TIME TO PORTLAND

CHICAGO—St. Paul and Union Pacific have rearranged slow trains, cutting 1 1/2 hours between Chicago and Portland, Ore. St. Paul's schedule between Omaha and Chicago remains unchanged.

## CORN AT 70 CENTS

CHICAGO—Cash corn has reached 70 cents in almost every section. Widely advertised damage to coarse grains offsets effect of the McAdoo relief plan.

## SUGAR PRICES ADVANCED

NEW YORK—Arbuckle and Federal companies advanced standard granulated from 4.60 to 4.70. Other refiners still quote 4.60.

## SHIPMENTS OF STEEL HEAVY; PROFITS GOOD

Increased Earnings of the Corporation Due to Disposal of Highly Finished Forms From Which Good Returns Obtain

## ESTIMATE FOR YEAR

NEW YORK—The heavy increase in Steel earnings in second quarter was due largely to a pronounced increase in shipments of more highly finished forms, which represent a larger margin of profit than heavier forms, such as structural steel and rails.

It is estimated that United States Steel, in second quarter, shipped at rate of 13,500,000 tons a year and in the first quarter 13,100,000 tons. Therefore, profit per ton in the first quarter was \$10.50 and in second quarter \$12.20. Generally speaking, it is not likely the steel industry received \$1.70 per ton more in second quarter than in the first quarter. Ore shipments did not in any way influence the result.

Steel's increased income was due as much to enlarged production as to increased prices. Average of earnings per ton shipped in first half of the year was approximately \$11.35, compared with high record of \$16.25 in full year 1902, and \$15.24 in record year 1907. If it received the same margin of profit per ton this year as in 1907, earnings for 1913, providing shipments reach 13,500,000 tons, would exceed \$205,000,000, comparing with record earnings of nearly \$161,000,000 in 1907. The corporation in the first half of this year earned at rate of \$151,293,228 a year.

The following shows estimated profit per ton of steel shipped in first and second quarters of this year, annual rate of shipments of those two quarters and actual net per ton shipped in full years from 1902 to 1912, inclusive:

	Shipments per ton	Profit
Second quarter 1913	13,500,000	\$12.20
First quarter 1913	13,100,000	\$10.50
1912	12,500,000	\$11.35
1911	12,200,000	\$11.35
1910	12,200,000	\$11.35
1909	12,200,000	\$11.35
1908	12,200,000	\$11.35
1907	12,200,000	\$11.35
1906	12,200,000	\$11.35
1905	12,200,000	\$11.35
1904	12,200,000	\$11.35
1903	12,200,000	\$11.35
1902	12,200,000	\$11.35

\*Estimated rate of shipments per year based on first and second quarters and net earnings per ton of steel shipped in first and second quarters.

It would appear that the corporation is depending more on increased production for income than increased prices. Consumers got steel almost \$4 per ton cheaper in first half of this year than in the boom period of 1907. Employees have also benefited. Average wage per man in 1912 was \$875, comparing with \$765 in 1907. Average annual wage and salary per man in first half of this year must have been very close to \$900.

If the showing in the second half is the same as in the first half, Steel will report for 1913 net of \$151,293,228, and surplus of \$67,393,054 after preferred dividend. This would be equivalent to 13.2 per cent on the common, comparing with 5.7 per cent in 1912. The 13.2 per cent would be a record, with two exceptions: namely, 1906, at 14.5 per cent and 1907, 15.0 per cent.

The following shows what net would be in 1913 if as large in second half as in first half; surplus for the common and per cent equivalent with actual earnings and surplus for common from 1902 to 1912:

	Net earnings	Surplus for % over common for 1913
1913	\$151,293,228	\$67,393,054
1912	108,260,461	20,620,372
1911	104,300,404	20,080,619
1910	141,042,754	22,197,510
1909	131,491,413	25,254,018
1908	114,817,710	20,609,030
1907	126,024,253	25,345,887
1906	126,024,253	25,345,887
1905	119,787,658	43,955,816
1904	126,024,253	25,345,887
1903	106,171,132	25,012,414
1902	122,306,704	54,560,348
1901	84,787,596	28,617,214
1900	84,787,596	28,617,214

## CHICAGO STOCKS

	Bid	Ask
Booth Fisheries	31 1/2	31 1/2
do pf	7 1/2	7 1/2
Commonwealth Edison	142	142
Chicago Title & Trust	204	204
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	52	52
Chicago Ry & N	91 1/2	91 1/2
do No 2	23 1/2	23 1/2
do No 3	8 1/2	8 1/2
do No 4	3 1/2	3 1/2
Diamond Match	90 1/2	90 1/2
Illinois Brick	65	65
Kansas City Light	15	15
do pf	70	70
National Carbon	114	114
do pf	112	112
Quaker Oats	215	215
do pf	102	102
Am Ship Building	40	40
do pf	94	94
Secor, Bowker & Co	21 1/2	21 1/2
do pf	119	119

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

	June	July	Aug.
Gross earnings	\$770,024	\$808,181	\$808,181
Net earnings	208,997	35,254	35,254
Total income	217,104	34,140	34,140

## CANADIAN NORTHERN

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# Financial, Industrial and Railway Activities

## BANKS IN COMFORTABLE SHAPE FOR MONEY DEMANDS IN FALL

**Urgent Needs for Capital, However, Lead to Belief That Rates Will Rule Firm Remainder of Year—Large Volume of Business Being Transacted**

CHICAGO—According to views expressed by the National City Bank of Chicago, the country's business and financial affairs are fairly satisfactory, if not encouraging. The August circular of the bank says, among other things:

The record-breaking movement of grain at primary interior receiving points is likely to have an important bearing upon money market conditions throughout the West. This development is quite extraordinary and means that a great deal of tied up money is being released and that the farming communities will this year have a good deal of money in hand earlier than usual. The movement will almost certainly enlarge the export shipments of wheat, and thereby influence gold imports in the autumn, which appear to be extremely likely in view of our flourishing foreign trade. For the fiscal year ending with June this country's international trade balance stood at \$653,000,000, which was much the largest excess of exports over imports reported in any year since 1908. Furthermore, the government figures show also that for the first time on record our agricultural exports in the fiscal year just ended exceeded \$1,000,000,000.

Inasmuch as our borrowings abroad this year have been very much below the average total owing to the unusual complications which have attended the war in southeastern Europe, it stands to reason that we shall be in position to attract gold from England and France in considerable volume next autumn. So far this year we have shipped \$43,000,000 in gold to Paris in response to the unusual inducements held out by the Bank of France, and in addition \$22,000,000 in gold to South America for the account of banks in London, Paris and other foreign cities. Although Europe has within the last half year liquidated some very large blocks of American securities, it is fair to assume that we have more than paid for them through the \$102,000,000 increase (over the previous 12 month period) in our international trade balance for the fiscal year just ended. For these reasons the developments of the last four weeks clearly show that in case of real need for such assistance it will be possible for the American market to call upon Europe to send us a large amount of gold in the last few months of the year. Because of the efforts on the part of bankers everywhere to prepare for a stringency and to get their assets into as liquid shape as possible, it may be doubted whether any uncomfortable complications will be encountered in the money market next autumn. The banks have been so long arranging their maturities with reference to having large supplies of available money in hand during the crop moving period that they will be almost certainly in position to take care of anything like a normal demand.

It is altogether probable, however, that money rates will rule active and firm during the balance of the year. The reason for this is that the country is still doing a large volume of business, that a large number of long term loans have been held up until a more convenient season, and that, in spite of the falling off in business in various branches of industry, the whole world is still suffering from a shortage of capital.

The weather map from now on will be studied with unusual interest by those who realize that bountiful crops are, after all, at the basis of really good times in the United States. We are now at the period when high temperatures are likely to do a good deal of damage to hay and oats. Advances from various sections of the wheat belt are satisfactory and it looks as if, in spite of the setbacks reported in certain sections, the total outcome would be very satisfactory. A great many things may happen before harvest, however, and we shall soon be at the period when crop scares become the order of the day. The outlook, however, is certainly reassuring so far, in spite of the partial damage that has been done in certain sections of the West by the very hot weather which has prevailed, and which was only recently somewhat relieved by rainfall. It seems certain that with the marketing of the crops held over from last year, and with those raised this year, the railroads will have an immense and highly profitable business.

The Mexican situation is full of unpleasant possibilities.

The administration is naturally finding it difficult to get at the real facts or to secure such data as would justify actual intervention by this government. If it is possible to secure peace between the warring factions by the adoption of some policy of mediation, that might be the best way out of a difficult situation. It is to be hoped that the differences may be adjusted in some way which will place upon the Mexicans the burden of working out their own salvation without intervention by the United States, as that course would present almost insurmountable difficulties so far as obtaining any immediate and satisfactory results would be concerned.

This country has been saved the annoyance and losses incident to the breaking out of a great railroad strike. This has been a difficult achievement for the reason that both sides for a time appeared obdurate, and it was only after a long period of negotiation that the agreement to arbitrate was secured. A great public question is involved in the controversy,

and through the method provided by the Newlands act, it is to be hoped that a way has been found to secure justice for both sides quickly, intelligently and without recourse to violence or strike interference.

## ELECTRIC EARNINGS

Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. and Subsidiary Companies	1912	1913	Increase
Gross	\$15,073	\$34,070	\$18,997
Net	30,881	13,481	17,400
Surp. over charges	182,168	6,431	175,737
12 months ended June 30	8,554,255	3,468,458	5,085,797
Net	152,198	150,720	1,478
Surp. over charges	1,450,220	4,633	3,182,797
12 months ended June 30	\$34,070	\$2,983	\$31,087
Gross	12,511	917	11,594
Net	12,171	2,178	9,993
Surp. over charges	438,654	39,800	398,854
12 months ended June 30	161,507	20,307	141,200
Net	152,198	150,720	1,478
Surp. over charges	1,450,220	4,633	3,182,797
12 months ended June 30	\$22,198	\$2,757	\$19,441
Gross	203,526	7,254	196,272
Net	150,720	12,734	137,986
Surp. over charges	97,780	4,633	93,147
12 months ended June 30	\$22,198	\$2,757	\$19,441
Gross	203,526	7,254	196,272
Net	150,720	12,734	137,986
Surp. over charges	97,780	4,633	93,147
12 months ended June 30	\$22,198	\$2,757	\$19,441
Gross	203,526	7,254	196,272
Net	150,720	12,734	137,986
Surp. over charges	97,780	4,633	93,147
12 months ended June 30	\$22,198	\$2,757	\$19,441

Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brockton

June	1912	1913	1914
Gross	\$33,146	\$4,132	\$39,278
Net	11,352	572	10,780
Surp. over charges	1,098	1,011	1,909
12 months ended June 30	424,668	52,731	371,937
Gross	156,765	22,911	133,854
Net	156,765	22,911	133,854
Surp. over charges	156,765	22,911	133,854
12 months ended June 30	\$24,050	\$104	\$23,946
Gross	8,712	1,127	7,585
Net	2,108	1,454	654
Surp. over charges	285,832	108	285,724
12 months ended June 30	103,250	2,225	101,025
Gross	28,428	2,225	26,203
Net	28,428	2,225	26,203
Surp. over charges	28,428	2,225	26,203
12 months ended June 30	\$11,137	\$3,041	\$8,096
Gross	2,515	2,060	455
Net	1,529	1,529	0
Surp. over charges	129,007	19,050	109,957
12 months ended June 30	24,328	15,040	9,288
Gross	21,134	1,340	19,794
Net	18,290	1,340	16,950
Surp. over charges	18,290	1,340	16,950
12 months ended June 30	\$12,290	\$4,888	\$7,402
Gross	3,913	645	3,268
Net	30,615	15,040	15,575
Surp. over charges	30,615	15,040	15,575
12 months ended June 30	\$206,916	\$35,821	\$171,095
Gross	35,046	18,417	16,629
Net	35,046	18,417	16,629
Surp. over charges	35,046	18,417	16,629
12 months ended June 30	\$10,215	\$5,805	\$4,410
Gross	30,615	15,040	15,575
Net	30,615	15,040	15,575
Surp. over charges	30,615	15,040	15,575
12 months ended June 30	\$206,916	\$35,821	\$171,095

Galveston-Houston Electric Co.

June	1912	1913	1914
Gross	\$206,916	\$35,821	\$171,095
Net	35,046	18,417	16,629
Surp. over charges	35,046	18,417	16,629
12 months ended June 30	\$10,215	\$5,805	\$4,410
Gross	30,615	15,040	15,575
Net	30,615	15,040	15,575
Surp. over charges	30,615	15,040	15,575
12 months ended June 30	\$206,916	\$35,821	\$171,095
Gross	35,046	18,417	16,629
Net	35,046	18,417	16,629
Surp. over charges	35,046	18,417	16,629
12 months ended June 30	\$10,215	\$5,805	\$4,410
Gross	30,615	15,040	15,575
Net	30,615	15,040	15,575
Surp. over charges	30,615	15,040	15,575
12 months ended June 30	\$206,916	\$35,821	\$171,095

Tampa Electric Co.

June	1912	1913	1914
Gross	\$69,774	\$1,500	\$71,274
Net	2,634	1,480	1,154
Surp. over charges	2,634	1,480	1,154
12 months ended June 30	\$20,735	\$2,796	\$17,939
Gross	77,435	52,796	24,639
Net	77,435	52,796	24,639
Surp. over charges	77,435	52,796	24,639
12 months ended June 30	\$20,735	\$2,796	\$17,939
Gross	77,435	52,796	24,639
Net	77,435	52,796	24,639
Surp. over charges	77,435	52,796	24,639
12 months ended June 30	\$20,735	\$2,796	\$17,939

Fall River Gas Works Co.

June	1912	1913	1914
Gross	\$40,123	\$1,903	\$42,026
Net	2,634	1,480	1,154
Surp. over charges	2,634	1,480	1,154
12 months ended June 30	\$20,735	\$2,796	\$17,939
Gross	77,435	52,796	24,639
Net	77,435	52,796	24,639
Surp. over charges	77,435	52,796	24,639
12 months ended June 30	\$20,735	\$2,796	\$17,939
Gross	77,435	52,796	24,639
Net	77,435	52,796	24,639
Surp. over charges	77,435	52,796	24,639
12 months ended June 30	\$20,735	\$2,796	\$17,939

Dallas Electric Corporation

June	1912	1913	1914
Gross	\$53,005	\$1,468	\$54,473
Net	2,634	1,480	1,154
Surp. over charges	2,634	1,480	1,154
12 months ended June 30	\$20,735	\$2,796	\$17,939
Gross	77,435	52,796	24,639
Net	77,435	52,796	24,639
Surp. over charges	77,435	52,796	24,639
12 months ended June 30	\$20,735	\$2,796	\$17,939
Gross	77,435	52,796	24,639
Net	77,435	52,796	24,639
Surp. over charges	77,435	52,796	24,639
12 months ended June 30	\$20,735	\$2,796	\$17,939

## SMALLER NET EARNINGS OF TRUNK LINES

**New York Central and Pennsylvania's Gross for Month of June Larger—Maintenance and Transportation Expenses**

## COMPARE OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—The two big trunk lines report substantial increases in gross for June, New York Central lines especially, but show also large decreases in net. Net decreases have been the rule with Pennsylvania this year, but not with New York Central. To that extent, therefore, June returns are unfavorable. For all lines of the respective systems, earnings for June and six months show:

All lines, June	1912	1913	1914
Gross	\$1,910,658	\$1,232,082	\$1,232,082
Net	2,412,614	1,055	1,407,562
Surp. over charges	14,906,788	8.7	14,906,788
12 months ended June 30	\$1,910,658	6.0%	\$1,232,082
Gross	2,412,614	10.5	1,407,562
Net	14,906,788	8.7	14,906,788
Surp. over charges	14,906,788	8.7	14,906,788
12 months ended June 30	\$1,910,658	6.0%	\$1,232,082

While neither system, apparently, profited from the large increase in business carried in June, New York Central lines still preserve a fair proportion of increased gross of the six months to add to profits. Pennsylvania companies, after having done nearly \$15,000,000 more business than in the same period of 1912, are \$4,000,000 worse off in net. Negatively, at least, Pennsylvania's record is mildly encouraging, since net decreases of recent months are much below the big losses of March. Gross and net of Central's lines east of Buffalo and Pennsylvania's line east of Pittsburgh show the following changes:

Pennsylvania Railroad	1912	1913	1914
Gross	\$1,577,748	\$1,099,091	\$1,099,091
Net	1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091
Surp. over charges	1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091
12 months ended June 30	\$1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091
Gross	1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091
Net	1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091
Surp. over charges	1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091
12 months ended June 30	\$1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091
Gross	1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091
Net	1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091
Surp. over charges	1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091
12 months ended June 30	\$1,577,748	1,099,091	1,099,091

NEW YORK CENTRAL

June	1912	1913	1914
Gross	\$837,091	\$188,075	\$837,091
Net	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
Surp. over charges	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
12 months ended June 30	\$837,091	\$188,075	\$837,091
Gross	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
Net	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
Surp. over charges	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
12 months ended June 30	\$837,091	\$188,075	\$837,091

Six mos. \$7,223,303 8.8% \$7,223,303 8.8%

NEW YORK CENTRAL

June	1912	1913	1914
Gross	\$837,091	\$188,075	\$837,091
Net	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
Surp. over charges	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
12 months ended June 30	\$837,091	\$188,075	\$837,091
Gross	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
Net	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
Surp. over charges	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
12 months ended June 30	\$837,091	\$188,075	\$837,091

Six mos. \$7,223,303 8.8% \$7,223,303 8.8%

NEW YORK CENTRAL

June	1912	1913	1914
Gross	\$837,091	\$188,075	\$837,091
Net	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
Surp. over charges	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
12 months ended June 30	\$837,091	\$188,075	\$837,091
Gross	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
Net	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
Surp. over charges	1,389,287	154	1,389,287
12 months ended June 30	\$837,091	\$188,075	\$837,091

## NORTHERN PACIFIC'S ADVANCE UNDER HOWARD ELLIOTT

**Achievement of the Company Since He Took the Management Encouraging to New Haven Stockholders—Large Amounts Expended for Property Upkeep**

If Howard Elliott accomplishes results from the New Haven railroad as noteworthy as those achieved during his service as president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the outlook for the road is more rosy than many are inclined to admit. The conditions attending the New Haven situation are vastly different to those existing on the last mentioned road when he became associated with it, but the manner in which he overcame the situation in the Northwest is an excellent testimonial of his ability and should go a long way toward restoring confidence of stockholders of the New Haven and the population served by it.

Mr. Elliott became president of the Northern Pacific on Oct. 21, 1903, so that the first fiscal year in which he directed affairs of the road was that ended June 30, 1904. Gross earnings of the company in that year were about \$46,500,000, as compared with over \$63,700,000 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1912—the last available year's figures. But the net in the meantime enjoyed a rise of but little more than \$1,000,000 for the eight years, although the surplus available for dividends was about \$4,430,000 greater.

Below is the comparative statement of income and expenses for the two periods mentioned:

	1912	1914
Gross earnings	\$63,736,698	\$46,224,574
Operating expenses	21,839,101	20,827,318
Other income	5,031,843	1,483,555
Total income	46,929,440	26,880,811
Interest and rentals	7,207,150	7,081,250
Surplus	39,722,290	19,799,561
Dividends	17,300,000	10,849,580
Surplus on stock	2,262,814	4,579,225
Stock outstanding	248,000,000	155,000,000

\*Includes dividend paid on Aug. 1, 1904.

It is to be noted that the large increase in gross earnings has not been productive of a very appreciable rise in net, but it should be remembered that operating costs of the railroads today range proportionately higher than eight years ago. Labor costs more, building materials are higher and, in fact, all the necessary operating details entail an outlay very much larger in proportion to the amount of business handled than was the case a few years ago.



# Leading Events of Athletic World Many Rowing Entries

## ANNUAL CRUISE OF NEW YORK Y. C. ON THIS WEEK

Famous Fleet to Visit Five Ports During Run, and Will Race Nearly Every Day for the Many Valuable Prizes Offered

### FLAG OFFICERS TO SAIL

NEW LONDON, Conn.—This week the annual cruise of over 200 miles along the New England seacoast under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club will be held. Leaving the mouth of the Thames Wednesday, the fleet will visit Newport, Vineyard Haven, Provincetown, Gloucester and Marblehead, the final anchorage, which will probably be reached on Aug. 14.

There will be races every day except Sunday, Aug. 10, when the yachts will lay over in Vineyard Haven. The fleet will pause two days at Newport for the Astor and King's cup races, and before going to Gloucester will stop over for a night in Marblehead, returning there for disbandment on Aug. 14.

The other well-known clubs, the Larchmont and Eastern Yacht clubs, will join in making the cruise a success. The Larchmont Club's two days' cruise under Commodore Charles Smithers will start today at the head of the sound and end there tomorrow afternoon. The day after the New York fleet disbands the Eastern Yacht Club will give an invitation race off Marblehead for the newly created fleet of 50-foot knockabout sloops. In addition, Capt. Robert P. Tod, one of the most enthusiastic deep sea yachtsmen in the country, has offered a cup for a special race around Cape Cod for schooners built prior to 1900.

The cups offered by Rear Admiral J. P. Morgan will be raced for in the run from New London to Newport. On the run from Newport to Vineyard Haven, the fleet will contest for the cups contributed by Vice-Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., while the cups of Commodore Dallas B. Pratt will be the prizes for the run across Massachusetts bay from Provincetown to Marblehead. In the two runs from Marblehead to Gloucester and return, the courses for which will take the yachts well out into the bay, prizes are those offered annually by the naval members and the Naval Alumni Association.

For the first time in many years, all three of the flag officers of the club will be under canvas; that is, their flagships will all be sailing yachts.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Golfers are gathering at Manchester, Vt., for the annual golf tournament for the first President's cup, to start tomorrow.

The Australian cricket team defeated the All-New York fifteen Saturday by 9 wickets and 2 runs. New York scored 204 runs in two full innings.

For the first time in the history of the sport, women lawn tennis players will be given a ranking next winter by the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Cooperstown won the senior polo championship of the United States Saturday by defeating Meadowbrook in the final round 8½ goals to 4½. Meadowbrook had held the title and gold trophy four years.

Members of the Union Boat Club have presented a handsome challenge trophy to the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to be raced for by intermediate single scullers.

The Ankle Deep won the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat Association for the Lake George Racing Association Saturday. It was the first time since 1904 that the trophy had been taken from the St. Lawrence river.

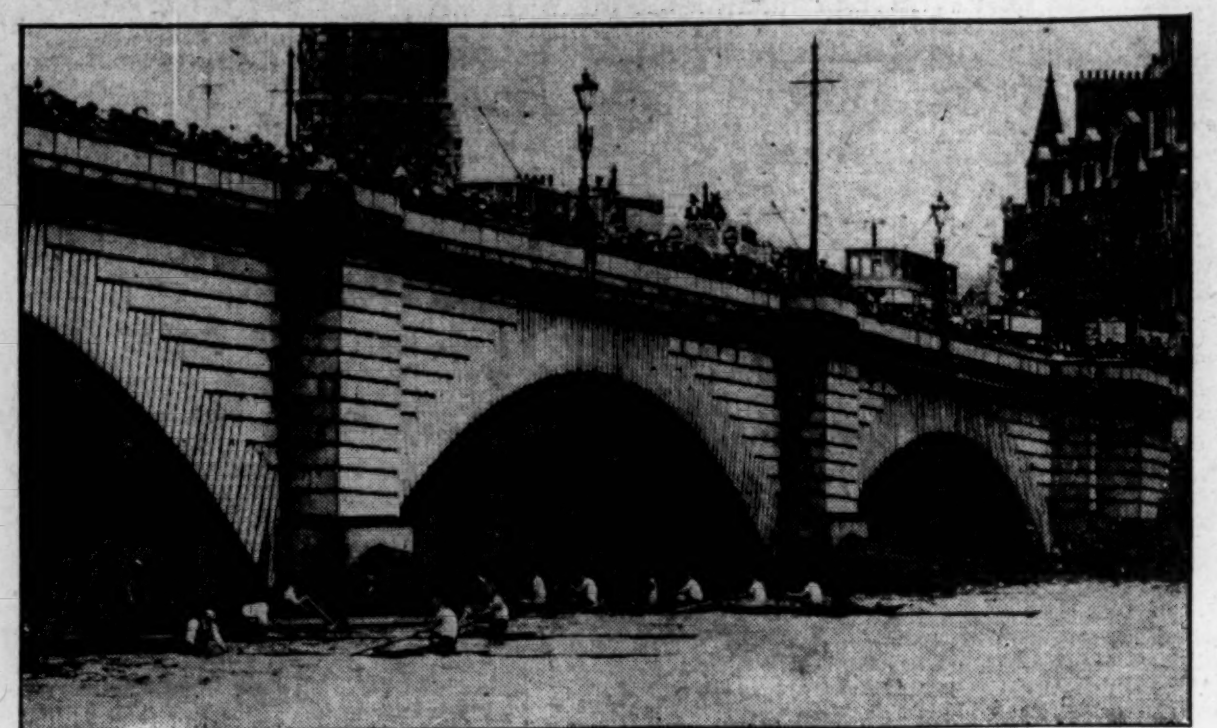
J. E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. and director of athletics to the Panama-Pacific international exposition, sails from New York Tuesday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie to attend the international federation of the athletic governing bodies of the world at Berlin, beginning Aug. 26. He will extend invitations to foreign athletic bodies to send athletes to the exposition games in 1915.

Clarence Griffin of California won the western lawn tennis singles championship Saturday by defeating J. J. Armstrong of St. Paul in the final round 6-4, 6-0, 6-1, and M. F. McLoughlin, the 1912 champion, in the challenge round, the latter by default. Heath Byford and R. H. Burdick won the doubles title by defeating Walter Hayes and J. H. Winston 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. The doubles winners will now meet G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn, eastern champions, for the right to play the winners of the Robert Shelton and J. B. Adoue-John Strachan and Clarence Griffin match for the right to play M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy in the challenge match of the national doubles.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Rochester 6, Newark 4.  
Providence 5, Montreal 2.  
Montreal 4, Providence 2.

## COMPETING SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF WORLD



Copyrighted by Topical

ERNEST BARRY, ENGLAND, AND HARRY PEARCE, AUSTRALIA, STARTING THEIR RACE AT PUTNEY

## ERNEST BARRY HOLDS TITLE FOR SCULLING

Englishman Successfully Defends Record as Champion of the World Against Harry Pearce of Australia on Thames River

### VICTORY WAS EASY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The race for the sculling championship of the world between Ernest Barry, England, the holder of the title, and Harry Pearce of Australia, the challenger, took place over the Putney Mortlake course, a distance of 4 miles 2 furlongs. The winner of the race, besides becoming world's champion, was entitled to hold the challenge cup presented by the Sportsman, which carries with it the title of sculling champion of England. Barry having on a previous occasion, i. e., in his race against Durnan, the Canadian, won the challenge cup outright, the new cup presented by the Sportsman was competed for the first time.

Pearce, who hails from Sydney, N. S. W., made his first attempt in the Australian championship in 1903, but was beaten by Richard Tredder, and again in 1908 by Richard Arnst. In 1909, however, he became Australian champion by defeating Benjamin Thorogood, and later both George Day and Mitchell, while in a second match against Day, Pearce again won, and shortly after beat Hagney—thus securing five championship victories in 12 months. Subsequently he won races against William Webb of New Zealand and S. Kemp of Australia, but lost to Richard Arnst in 1911.

Barry, as is well known, has never been defeated on the Thames course. His successes include matches with G. Towns, 1908; W. Albany and W. Fogwell, 1911; Richard Arnst and E. Durnan, 1912. He has won all his matches with ease, and though beaten on the Zambesi river by Arnst in 1910, he is regarded as almost invincible on his home waters.

The race in question, between Pearce and Barry, was a good one from Putney to Hammersmith, or for about 1½ miles, but here Barry drew ahead, and from that point the issue was never in doubt. Once more it was Barry's long even stroke, together with beautifully rhythmic action that won him the race. His sculling is well high perfect and as usual he showed that he uses his head, and is not merely a mechanical oarsman. Pearce rowed a plucky race. His stroke was fast throughout, with a somewhat hurried and ragged finish, for, owing to the strong pull which he gets at the water at the start of his stroke, a great deal of his strength is expended in the first part of the stroke, hence the finish is incomplete. Barry won by two lengths, after paddling easily for the last part of the course, in 24m. 9s.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN	
AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Jackson, Cleve. .... 404	Yingling, Bkln. .... 383
Cobb, Det. .... 387	McDonald, Bos. .... 309
Collins, Phila. .... 354	Hayat, Pitts. .... 302
Speaker, Bos. .... 354	Daubert, Bkln. .... 329
Henrikson, Bos. .... 351	Walsh, Phila. .... 346
McMurphy, Phila. .... 348	Miller, Phila. .... 344
Lajoie, Cleve. .... 337	Crawath, Phila. .... 338
Gardill, Wash. .... 334	Magee, Phila. .... 328
Melvin, Phila. .... 332	Tinker, Cin. .... 313
Caldwell, N. Y. .... 324	Fletcher, N. Y. .... 312

TEN LEADING RUN-GETTERS	
AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Collins, Phila. .... 91	Lober, Phila. .... 62
Jackson, Cleve. .... 77	Gary, Pitts. .... 60
Baker, Phila. .... 76	Packer, Phila. .... 61
Speaker, Bos. .... 74	Connolly, Bos. .... 59
Hooper, Bos. .... 68	Saler, Chi. .... 58
Shorten, St. L. .... 69	Konetchy, St. L. .... 57
F. Murphy, Phila. .... 66	Merkle, N. Y. .... 56
Girding, Phila. .... 66	Leach, Chi. .... 56
Rush, Det. .... 62	Becher, Cin. .... 55
Johnston, Cleve. .... 60	Huggins, St. L. .... 54

LEADING BASE-STEALERS	
AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Milan, Wash. .... 54	Myers, Bos. .... 31
Moeller, Wash. .... 40	Marsans, Cin. .... 31
Collins, Phila. .... 34	Carey, Pitts. .... 30
Speaker, Bos. .... 29	Saler, Chi. .... 29
Rush, Det. .... 27	Lober, Phila. .... 28
Shorten, St. L. .... 27	Burns, N. Y. .... 26
Cobb, Det. .... 26	Murray, N. Y. .... 26
Austin, St. L. .... 24	Devore, Cin. .... 22
Daniels, N. Y. .... 24	Doyle, N. Y. .... 22
Chapman, Cleve. .... 24	Merkle, N. Y. .... 22

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE  
Syracuse 2, Binghamton 1.  
Elmira 6, Utica 5.

## TWO NATIONAL POLO CONTESTS FOR THIS WEEK

Point Judith Club Will Try to Carry on Both Championship Meets and Not Break Schedule

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—The Point Judith Polo Club will try to carry out two national championships this week without breaking into its schedule. They are the open and the junior titles, both now held by Cooperstown, and complete the trio of annual fixtures conducted at the Polo Association tourney. As the upstate team won the senior on Saturday, there is a chance it may gain all three this year—an unusual distinction to be gained by any team.

The open championship game today will be between Point Judith, made up of Lord Wodehouse, Devereux Milburn, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and R. L. Agassiz of Boston, and a Rockaway team, composed of F. H. Prince, Jr., Rene La Montagne, Louis E. Stoddard and Joshua Crane. The winners will meet Cooperstown in the final.

Cooperstown and Cooperstown Leopards will determine a long-standing question as to their relative superiority when they play on even terms to open the junior championship, and the Philadelphia Country Club and Great Neck teams also meet in this round. The two winners will play in the final. There are seven teams entered for the Atlantic cups for teams not over 16 goals handicap, the trophies given by R. L. Agassiz. Play begins on Aug. 11 and fills in that week.

A western polo association is to be launched, to promote the affairs of the game, in affiliation with the Polo Association, in its territory, as the Western Golf Association does now in golf under the direction of the United States Golf Association. There are 20 clubs on the roster, exclusive of those on the Pacific coast or in the Northwest.

Earl W. Hopping, captain of the Cleveland Polo Club, who reached here yesterday, told of the plan. He will join in the one-day tournaments, but the Cleveland team will not come on. The team will play in the tournaments in September at Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and at St. Louis in October. Polo, according to Hopping, is booming in the West.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Cleveland has won 11 of her last 12 games and is certainly going in championship form.

All interest is now centered in the Cleveland-Athletics series at Philadelphia. The margin is now only 6½ games.

The Chicago Nationals have again passed Pittsburgh in the league standing and are now in third place by a margin of .004 points.

Cincinnati went back to seventh place in the National league standing by defeating Boston while Philadelphia won from St. Louis.

Heavy hitting marked the Chicago-Brooklyn game yesterday, the two teams making 30 for a total of 52, including four home runs.

A movement is on foot to have the world's championship baseball series of 1915 played on the Pacific coast in connection with the Panama-Pacific international exposition.

Crawath is doing some heavy batting for the Philadelphia Nationals. In four times up Saturday he got a double, a triple and a home run.

Manager Hartal of the Toledo club has resigned and Herman Bronkie, third baseman has been appointed to succeed him. Hartal is the former outfielder of the Athletics.

Lajoie and Turner, the two veterans of the Cleveland team, are playing great baseball these days and the younger players can well pattern after their excellent example.

## NEW YORK STATE TENNIS SINGLES ARE CONTINUED

Work of William M. Johnston of California Is Attracting Much Attention in Tourney

NEW YORK.—Play continues today in the annual championship tournament for the New York state lawn tennis singles title on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. Good progress has been made in the tournament to date, four players having already reached the sixth round.

Chief interest is centered on the work of W. M. Johnston, the young player from the Pacific coast who recently won the Longwood challenge bowl. His work in this tournament to date has been very fine and many of those who have watched him believe that he will be able to give M. E. McLoughlin, the present national champion, a hard contest in the all-comers at Newport the latter part of this month.

All of the favorites have come through their early-round matches without much trouble. H. W. Slocum, the veteran player in the tournament, has secured a place in the sixth round as has A. H. Man, Jr., the former Yale captain and W. M. Johnston. T. R. Pell, another strong player, has already reached that round.

New York state championship men's singles—Third round—Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated Dr. W. H. Bates by default; F. C. Galloway defeated R. L. Bague, 3-6, 6-0, 1-6; H. L. Westfall defeated W. D. Bourne, 6-3, 6-2; C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated L. G. Peabody, 6-2, 6-3; R. H. Palmer defeated M. Phillips by default; S. H. Voshell defeated H. Nickerson, 6-2, 6-0; W. M. Hall defeated F. C. Roberts, 4-6, 8-6; Taylor defeated G. W. Waring by default; Robert Le Roy defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., 6-3, 6-2; H. W. Slocum defeated T. R. Pell, 6-3, 6-2; H. C. Martin defeated G. L. Vreth, 6-4, 6-2; H. C. Martin defeated J. B. Bowen by default.

Fourth round—Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated C. R. Jones, 6-0, 6-0; T. R. Pell defeated S. A. Westfall, 6-3, 6-3; H. C. Galloway defeated R. L. Bague, 3-6, 6-0, 1-6; F. C. Galloway defeated G. S. Groce, 6-3, 6-0; H. S. Parker defeated R. H. Palmer, 6-3, 6-2; H. W. Slocum defeated Dr. W. M. Hall, 6-0, 6-0; T. R. Pell defeated H. S. Parker, 6-3, 6-2; H. C. Martin defeated G. L. Vreth, 6-4, 6-2; H. C. Martin defeated J. B. Bowen by default.

Intermediate four- and six- and eight- and ten- and twelve- and sixteen- and twenty- and twenty-four- and thirty- and thirty-six- and forty- and forty-eight- and sixty- and seventy-two- and eighty- and ninety- and one hundred- and one hundred and twenty- and one hundred and forty- and one hundred and sixty- and one hundred and eighty- and two hundred- and two hundred and twenty- and two hundred and forty- and two hundred and sixty- and two hundred and eighty- and three hundred- and three hundred and twenty- and three hundred and forty- and three hundred and sixty- and three hundred and eighty- and four hundred- and four hundred and twenty- and four hundred and forty- and four hundred and sixty- and four hundred and eighty- and five hundred- and five hundred and twenty- and five hundred and forty- and five hundred and sixty- and five hundred and eighty- and six hundred- and six hundred and twenty- and six hundred and forty- and six hundred and sixty- and six hundred and eighty- and 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## THE HOME FORUM

## PARK IN HIGHLANDS GIFT TO GLASGOW

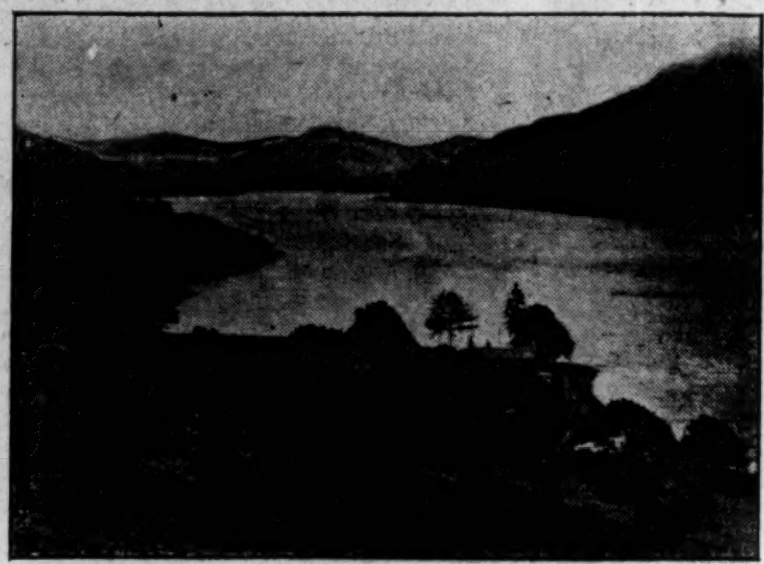
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood!  
Land of the mountain and the flood!

—Sir Walter Scott.

SAILING from the Broomielaw pier, Glasgow, down the full length of the more navigable part of the Clyde, past the busy shipbuilding yards of the upper and lower stretches of the river for some 20 miles, we at length arrive at the busy towns of Port Glasgow and Greenock. On the way down we have passed on our left the quaint old town of Renfrew, where up-to-date dredges are built, and on our right, modern Clydebank, cradle of the Cunarders; pastoral Bowling—joined by canal with the fifth of Forth, some 40 miles distant; brave old Dumbarton with its famous rock, still surmounted with its ruined castle and its dismantled fortress, and, nestling at its base, a picturesque but tumble-down pier which is passed and repassed by thousands of ships of all nationalities, who never once stop to call. Much water has flowed from the Clyde to the sea since John Burroughs extolled its charms; and many brave fleets have been launched on its broad depths, yet it has not greatly changed, for between these landmarks, reminiscent of "old, unhappy, far off things, of battles of long ago," and illustrative of the invasions of modern industrialism, there still remain long vistas of mountain and plain, of green, fertile, and flowery banks, richly studded with vari-colored trees, which combine to make up an exceedingly beautiful waterway.

But now we are at the Tail-of-the-Bank, and, skirting across the broad bosom of the fifth, our swiftly moving steamer gracefully glides into the wide waters of Loch Long which are traversed for several miles before we reach the promontory that divides the waterways of Loch Long and Loch Goil, on the latter of which we complete the final stage of our morning's voyage. For the greater part of our way through the lochs we have been hemmed in on either side by the everlasting hills and literally riding in the trough of the mountains. At the head of Loch Goil we leave the steamer and at once set foot in Ardgool, Glasgow's Highland estate. Ardgool is distant some 40 miles from the city. It is bounded by Loch Goil to the west, and by Loch Long to the east, and, running inland over Rest-and-be-Thankful to Bitterbridge in the Kinglassy valley, Argyshire, it extends to 14,650 acres, mostly of rough hill pasture land, wild and rugged in the extreme, its highest mountain peak soaring 1300 feet higher than the lofty Ben Lomond himself.

Lord Rowallan, (then A. Cameron Corbett, M. P.) presented the estate to



(Reproduced by permission of James Whitton, manager of the public parks, Glasgow)  
ARDGOIL, LOCH GOIL VIEW

the people of Glasgow seven years ago. This act following hard on the gift of beautiful Rouken Glen, from the same donor, evoked one of those rare forms of civic sensation which are by no means unwelcome. Scarcely had the announcement passed than there arose the seemingly perplexing problem: Now that the people of Glasgow have become proprietors of a vast estate, 40 miles away in a very picturesque, but rather remote and bleak part of the Highlands, what shall they do with it? Rent it out? No, that is barred by the deed of gift. Make it a colony for the unemployed? No, that also is barred. It is to be a playground for the people, a summer resort for all on equal terms, and while it may be made self-supporting by part afforestation, and part farming, it must not be exploited for commercial purposes.

A special sub-committee of the council was formed, with Bailie James Alston as convener, and to them, and to James Whitton, superintendent of the public parks of the city, was intrusted the administration of the estate. Public lectures were given freely to the citizens, and by the aid of lime-light, and well selected photo pictures, a thor-

oughly intelligent description of Ardgool was given to its proprietors. Surveys were made, roads were formed, and fences erected. Farm buildings were built and grazing grounds were opened for sheep. Shelters, providing for many hundreds of visitors were put up, and also a large hall suitable for conferences or picnic parties, attached to which are all the implements necessary for the preparation and purveying for large companies of holiday makers. During the last year or two the Y. M. C. A. have held their summer camp here, and already the enterprising angler has discovered the wealth of its streams. This year Ardgool will be the rendezvous for several assemblies, and for a sufficient number of picnic parties to keep it lively all the summer.

By way of formally inaugurating the estate, the council has arranged that during the summer the poorer children of the city under school age, accompanied by their mothers or guardians, will, to the number of 12,000, be conveyed by specially chartered steamer to Ardgool. Day by day the program will be continued until the entire number has been dealt with. The excursionists will

## ALBATROSS BIRD OF RHYME AND STORY

THE imagery of Coleridge's famous "Rime" and the deed which the Ancient Mariner was so long to lament are full of weird indirections and elusive meanings which really seem to gain point for the reader of an article on the albatrosses of Laysan in the Museum Journal. The albatross here appears as a creature of strange attributes that seem uncannily rational. His chief claim to notice by poet or casual reader appears to be the peculiar friendliness with which he greets the rare human visitor to his ocean domain. Reading how these beautiful birds come bowing to receive the visitors that plow through the broken coral sands of their desert isle one can readily understand the self-reproach which the Ancient Mariner is made to bring upon himself.

The albatrosses possess a sand-girt island hundreds of miles from the track of mail steamers, in the Hawaiian

group. There are perhaps 180,000 albatrosses. When the exploring party advanced the birds came up to them, bowing—as they bow to each other in their queer dance—and plucking at the men's clothing and pecking at their luggage. When a hand was lifted they might withdraw slightly but curiosity soon overcame doubt.

The albatross is in flight somewhat hampered as the aeroplane is. It must get a chance to run swiftly on the ground with outspread wings before it can rise. If thrown into the air it falls to the ground. It can sail with or against or across the wind for hours without any apparent motion of the wings. The largest species have wings of 12 feet spread, and one has even been recorded with 17 feet span. The Laysan albatross is a tall, stately creature with white body and dark wings, though some black albatrosses are also found on the island.

## Prices in Gold Days

That prices were ever higher than they are now is a thing which some people prefer to doubt; yet the amazing cheapness of some things, and the availability of many things that were once not to be had for any money still remain to be explained away by people who cry wolf. The Bookman comes out with details of prices in California in the golden days, which are interesting, except that the payment for labor was correspondingly high and this of course takes away much of the impressiveness of the Irish potato valued at 60 cents.

Carpenters who were getting \$12 a day asked for \$16, and a preacher in the wilds was paid \$10,000 a year. The smallest stipend for ordinary work was \$5 a day, but meantime every brick in the house had cost \$1, what with one thing and another. "Eighteen karat hash" is listed at \$1. Knives and forks of a coarse description were \$25 a pair. A copper coin was a thing of antiquarian interest. Everything was estimated by dollars. Laundry work cost \$15 a dozen. It was cheaper to throw away your clothes. In 1849 a lot that had sold for \$20 in 1848 was priced at \$8000, for building purposes, and a pair of ordinary boots cost \$40. Gold-scales to weigh the amounts paid by the patrons of a restaurant, where fresh eggs were \$1 apiece, were always at hand.

## Generosity of the Poor

Their gifts alone are costly who give out of their penury; the generosity of the poor is the perfect utterance of love. These are the things with which the gospel of Jesus claims affinity; the reasons of the heart by which men live—Churchman.

## Looking Beyond

The poet looks beyond the book he has made  
Or else he had not made it.

—Mrs. Browning.

## Changing the Form

Miss Jennings was hearing the grammar and rhetoric class. She wrote a sentence on the board and called upon Abner to rise.

"Thomas can ride the horse if he wants to," she read, pointing to the board. "Now, Abner, rewrite the sentence in another form."

Abner surveyed it somewhat dubiously for a moment; then inspiration came to him, and, stepping to the board, he wrote:

"Thomas can ride the horse if the horse wants him to."—New York Post.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Boyish General Washington

In a story of the revolution written for St. Nicholas, a popular author of children's stories makes bold to give them a picture of the father of his country which must do much toward endearing the statueque Washington to the youthful imagination. Children like a joke and they like fun. They like grown folk who can unbend their portentous dignities on occasion—on the right occasion—for children quickly see through a make-believe hilarity. Therefore the apparently authentic sketch of Washington's delight on a certain occasion must help make Feb. 22 interesting. We read:

"Your excellency," I interrupted, clasping my hands in excitement, "know you not that De Grasse is in the Chesapeake?"

"Is it true?" he cried in a loud voice, his eyes blazing.

"Aye, your excellency, 'tis true! Every one here knows it."  
But I was talking to the empty air, for his excellency, Gen. George Washington, commander-in-chief of all the armies in America, had thrown up his hat, and was shouting like a boy. He ran to the edge of the landing and began waving excitedly to another boat that was then bringing General Rochambeau across the

be selected from the non-sectarian social and charitable organizations of the city. It will take fully a fortnight to complete the plan which Bailie Alston and his colleagues have projected, and while all the expenditure connected with it—estimated at about 18 pence per person—will be met by the council, several private firms have already offered very generous contributions—the Glasgow Dairy Company, for instance, having offered to supply the entire company with milk from day to day.

Every department of the council is contributing its service with great heartiness, to the pleasure of their guests, and ample provision has been made for music and games for each day's program. The electric cars meet the incoming steamer each evening and convey the passengers to the point nearest their homes. Altogether they have an 80-mile sail, which is easily the most popular of all Glasgow's forms of enjoyment, and nearly four hours entertainment on their own estate, at their own expense, amid some of the most vividly impressive scenery in Scotland, and an unlimited supply of all manner of good things. Truly, to extend somewhat the rather limited vision of the poet.

One crowded day of glorious life  
Is worth a cycle of Cathay.

## WARD A DISTINCTLY AMERICAN SCULPTOR

HOPING to rouse other youth to emulation the editor of Out West rehearses some facts from the National Sculpture Society's "Appreciation of John Quincy Adams Ward," the New York sculptor. As a lad he saw Powers

## God Is Love

God is love, and whatever partakes of the essence of God cannot die, but must go on living till it pleases Him to say stop, and that He'll never say.—George MacDonald.

## Difficult Railroad

The Southern Pacific railroad has 1000 miles of track in the state of Sonora, Mexico, alone, of which only 200 miles are in operation, according to the New York Sun. Some of its lines have been completely built over, including both bridges and tracks, no less than three times since the disorders became prevalent.

## LIFE AS GOD NOW MADE CLEAR

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM time immemorial "life" has been an enigma to the human race. Not only have philosophers and theologians striven in vain through the ages to solve the problem of whence mortals seem to come and whither they seem to go, but even the thought of the most primitive of men has been exercised over it. Though the riddle was solved for mankind by Jesus of Nazareth, the men of his day as well as those of succeeding ages have been blind to the true meaning of his words and acts. Churches have quoted Paul's words "to be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace," without grasping their significance, nor was their significance realized till Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, pointed out to those willing to listen to her the meaning of the teachings of Christ Jesus and the practicality of his works.

Ever limited by his physical senses mortal man has striven vainly to approach a spiritual fact from a material basis. Hence all his efforts to explain the riddle of existence have proved futile, and outside of Christian Science he is still debarred from the full understanding of the teachings of our Master and Paul's interpretation of them. Mental confusion, which has placed "mere inferences drawn from material premises" (Science and Health, p. 274) on the same plane as ideas which are "born of Spirit" has been the will-o'-the-wisp which has led mortals into a mist of doubt, fear, and sometimes despair.

Christian Scientists are and must ever be grateful to Mrs. Eddy for the illumination she has thrown upon Christ Jesus' teachings. To them she has made God a reality. Hitherto Christians, or at least the greater portion of them, have believed in God without understanding Him. The life of Jesus the Christ has seemed miraculous, in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term, because men have never understood God. As we grow to a fuller understanding of God through spiritual perception we realize that it was impossible for the Master's life to be other than it was—a manifestation of the all-power, all-wisdom and all-presence of God. Had Mrs. Eddy not seen the antagonism existing between Mind and matter with that clearness of spiritual vision which enabled her to carry out our Master's command, "Heal the sick," she would never have been able to follow his precepts or explain to others their practicality for all times.

To her the words of the wise man, "He that followeth after righteousness and mercy findeth life," were not mere empty sound; they were a living force. Realizing the impossibility of gaining an understanding of life through material means, she looked for a solution of the

problem in the spiritual realm which is independent of the body or the physical senses and which relates only to Mind, or God. To her, faithfully following in the way pointed out by Jesus, it was revealed that through Mind only and not through matter could a solution be found. Once and for all, from the thought of those who understand or are willing and striving to understand her explanation of the Scriptures, she has removed the picture of a man-made God. In its place she has presented to men an intelligent power, conscious of its own existence and of all that really is; an all-loving, eternal Principle: Spirit; substance, Soul, Life, Truth, Love (see definitions of God, Science and Health, pp. 465, 587). In other words, she has restored to us the knowledge that God is Life, eternally conscious of existence, without beginning or end, and so, infinite. Most men have agreed that there is one operative cause productive of all being, but about the nature of that cause men have ever differed, for they have ever looked in the wrong direction.

In Christian Science thinkers are awakened to the perception that this active and operative Principle is fundamental Truth, or God, and that material manifestations form no part of its work. How then is the understanding of Life to be attained? Clearly not through any action dependent upon the physical senses, which testify only to that which is material, temporal and capable of destruction. Paul has told us that true life is to be spiritually-minded, and as Life is eternal, infinite, consciousness of all that is real and good (these terms including purity, beauty, joy and health), it is clear that mortal man cannot attain to it from a material standpoint. Just so far as he ceases to take pleasure in evil or to believe in its power, and as he overcomes fear and ignorance, ejecting them from his consciousness, supplanting his belief in life and intelligence in matter with an understanding of the all-power of good, does he overcome the carnal mind, and draw nigh to the portals of Life eternal.

As Mrs. Eddy has so clearly pointed out, it is a contradiction to affirm that spiritual life can be gained through its opposite, death. Man in the image and likeness of God, forever reflecting the Life that is God and the God that is Life, is found by us through spiritual growth, which is the outcome of ceaseless watching over our thoughts and constantly striving after the things of Spirit and the attainment of that Mind which was in Christ Jesus. Life is one continuous unfolding of reality, constant and conscious progress in the direction of good. We cannot win the victory over death till we have conquered sin, and we shall fail to overcome sin till we

"Greek Slave," and longed to speak to the sculptor, such was his natural bent. To the Anglo-Saxon type of intellect pure art has seldom seemed to be a thing worth following, hence America had few real traditions to feed the hungry longings of this young farm lad. But he had the love of beauty within him and in time it commanded its own mode of expression and Ward became a student. In 1861 he had progressed far enough to open a studio in New York, and he soon won his way into popular favor. In 1864 his "Indian Hunter" was accepted for Central park, and two of his statues were exhibited at Paris in 1867.

From the beginning he believed that American art should deal with American subjects. He once said, speaking of the Rome school of sculpture: "A modern man has modern themes to deal with; and if art is a living thing, a serious, earnest thing . . . he must live in that of which he treats."

He never liked the languid, effeminate and sentimental style of work. French

says of him: "I think that Ward's masculinity always impressed me more than anything else about the physical man. His powerful build, his deep strong voice, his forcible choice of words, his motions and gestures—all contributed to this impression. And this quality pervaded whatever he did. Incisive and straightforward as he was—intolerant of sham, impatient of sentimentality—all this showed in his work as his character—naturally!"

## Yachtsmen in Land Roles

How members of a New York yacht club amuse themselves otherwise than by sailing the American main is told in the daily newspapers. We read: Members of the Atlantic Yacht Club are settling down to hard work in anticipation of their wild west show. An old-fashioned stage coach lumbered into Sea Gate yesterday, and it is to be used in a grand holdup scene. The coach is "Cheyenne Days," that has seen actual service in its younger days.

Although there will be a good deal of amateur talent chosen from among the members, there will be enough professional wild west actors to make the show equal to any ever given by Buffalo Bill. Charles and Rose Robbins will give an exhibition of Mexican knife throwing. Then there will be Bridle Bill, a fancy rope-spinner; Bert Rollings and Jim Parker, the bucking horse riders; Miss Frances Rollins, pickup and fancy rider; and Eagle Jack, who will show how to rope one, two, three, four, and five horses.

## One Cause of Waste

Reviewing the causes of waste in the course of daily living in the United States, Frank Koester says in his book, "The Price of Inefficiency":

"Among the principal causes of these conditions is the fact that everybody is looking out for himself too much and too ruthlessly, seeking with too much energy the immediate 'practical' advantage, and ignoring the fact that his own welfare is indissolubly bound up with the welfare of his neighbor."

## Reading

Reading extends the judgment; to form it is the province of meditation.  
—Mme. Roland.

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And  
Health

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Key to  
the  
Scriptures

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## Picture Puzzle



What part of a piano?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE  
Delhi.

## Largest Perfect Sapphire

Those who feel the sentiment of precious stones, the beauty, light and permanence which they connote, must find great delight in the collection which J. Pierpont Morgan not long ago presented to the Museum of Natural History in New York. The Museum Journal says that the collection is especially remarkable for the many unique things it contains, among which are the most perfect large sapphire known, a Babylonian ax-head of banded agate, 4000 years old, and a wonderful series of sapphires, blue, pink, salmon and brown. There is also a magnificent series of beryls; a large series of tourmalines; an immense section of jade—an entire boulder but so thin that it measures not more than one eighth of an inch through.

## Young Bank Patron

One Saturday a small boy arrived with an important air at the penny savings bank of a college settlement and withdrew two cents from his account. Monday morning, says Harpers Magazine, he promptly returned the money.

"So you didn't spend your two cents," observed the worker in charge.  
"Oh, no," the lad replied, "but a fellow likes to have a little cash on hand over Sunday."

## Flower Arranging as an Art

Flower arranging as an "esoteric art" is a fanciful idea enough to the western thought, which is content if one is able to set flowers in vases for house adornment in something approximating the fashion of their original growth. The following bit from the Musashino, published in Tokio, hints, however, how seriously the Japanese take the matter of flower beauty and meaning.

Although no definite age can be ascribed as to the origin of flower arrangement, the esoteric and esthetic art of Japan, it is recognized that the occupation has been indulged as a pastime by the literate and the refined since a very old time. It was, however, during the Ashikaga period (1338-1597 A. D.) that the dexterity and taste developed began to be recognized, and the flower arrangement was admitted among the enlightened arts to be followed by the select circle. From the Keicho era, about 300 years ago, the practice has been pursued with a zeal and solemnity along with the ceremonial tea; so that one that was versed in the latter was also invariably an adept in the art of flower arrangement. There had been various cults, or so-called ryu or "schools" produced, each of which had its own peculiar style and manner of proceedings, just as in the art of ceremonial tea.

## Talent of Success

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do, without thought of fame.—Longfellow.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 4, 1913

### Fuel Monopoly Probe Urged

CLIMATIC conditions now are not of a kind to force consideration of increased cost of fuel to consumers threatened for next autumn and winter. But the apparently unchangeable state of helplessness in which buyers of anthracite mined in eastern Pennsylvania chronically find themselves nevertheless is rendered acute just now. Mine owners are trying to place upon the public an extra burden, one that Pennsylvania lawmakers are responsible for, owing to a tax placed upon coal mined, which tax the mine owners decline to pay. So the incidence of the Keystone state's impost falls on many buyers of coal in the United States.

No surprise therefore should be felt if along with other inquiries of a probing sort Congress should accept the recommendation of Congressman Murray and proceed to look again into the relations that exist between the mine owners and the six railroads which carry the mine product. Enough evidence already has accumulated to justify rigorous search for the bottom facts. If the intercorporate relations of the mine owners on the one hand and the railway owners and administrators on the other hand are at all as they are alleged to be, then, under federal law already shown to have disintegrating power, the compact that puts both middlemen and consumers at the mercy of a small circle of coal producers and railway manipulators can be broken. The reflex effect of this eastern Pennsylvania situation and fuel monopoly is seen in the trend toward radical solution of the Alaskan mineral land problem and in the conservation rulings affecting coal lands in the West.

### Outlets for City Dwellers

WAGE-EARNERS, small salaried people, and thousands of others in every large community who may be desirous of taking to the country through the summer months, find it difficult, and often impossible, either to rent or to own a second house. That the cities are well filled with people while the summer resorts are also crowded is not altogether due to an indisposition on the part of those who remain within the walls to seek the comforts and pleasures of the open. The great majority of them cannot afford to maintain two establishments, even though they be humble; most of them, especially the heads of families, cannot afford to be very far removed from their places of business.

It seems strange, perhaps, but it is nevertheless true, that communities of moderate size, rather than the greater cities, have been first to enter upon the solution of the problem that arises here, that is to say, in any large way. Many city people "go camping," it is true, but the enterprise is usually confined to a few individuals or to a family. In several places the present summer, and notably in Toledo, O., residents by the score, so we are informed, have erected tents and are living comfortably in them. So satisfied are some of the tent colonists with their change that they talk of making it permanent. It appears that there is an additional reason for the establishment of camps in the outskirts of Toledo. Houses to rent are scarce and rents are high. Aside from the comfort promised by a summer in a tent, and aside from the independence and economy attaching to it, there is the advantage of being able to change location at pleasure.

Another phase of the tenting-out tendency is found in the Philadelphia suburb of Arden, where it is said many of the residents have built light bungalows in the tree tops. There, among the rustling leaves, they cook and eat and rest and sleep as snugly as if they were occupants of suites in a high-class hotel. Perhaps both the tent and the tree-bungalow are extremes. They would seem so, at least, in view of the progress made in recent years in designing and constructing portable houses. For a very moderate price one may now own a portable house that, with complete housekeeping equipment, may be moved from place to place in an ordinary one-horse wagon. But even this progress serves to emphasize the interesting and important fact that there is a longing, and almost a determination, among people of small means in these days to break away, if only for three or four months in the year, from the conventionalities and so-called conveniences of town life. It is by no means a tendency to be discharged.

### Doubling the Consumption of Cotton

TO ILLUSTRATE the growth in the use of cotton during recent years, two facts only need be presented. The first of these is that since Sept. 1 last, when the season began, up to the present time, the cotton mills of the southern states have consumed more of the staple than the whole country in any full crop year prior to 1890. The second is that the northern mills in the same period have taken more cotton than was consumed by all American mills in any full crop year prior to 1887. Since the depressed period of 1893-1895 consumption of cotton in the United States has doubled.

It was while cotton was hovering around its lowest points a little less than a score of years ago that Atlanta, Ga., proposed and carried through the cotton states exposition. At that time the highest price for the staple ran from 7 and a fraction to 9 and a fraction, while the lowest price ran between 5 and a fraction and 7 and a fraction. There were thousands of cotton planters in the South who received no more than 4 cents a pound for their cotton in the period between 1893 and 1898. Since then the price has run to 12, to 14, to 16 and even to 19 on the high scale, and to 9, to 10 and even to 13 on the low.

In the middle '90s it was the hope of the cotton grower in the South that something would be done to open Asia to the trade. The belief prevailed widely that the rest of the world could take no more cotton than it was at that time consuming, and that, in order to obtain a fair price for the product, consumption of cotton fabrics must be greatly increased in another quarter. The consumption began to increase with the beginning of the last decade, but it was traceable alike to all quarters of the earth. In the United States

the number of cotton mills increased 24 per cent between 1899 and 1909, while the value of the product increased 85 per cent. Something like a comprehensive idea of the cotton industry of today may be obtained from the announcement that there are now 141,000,000 spindles consuming American cotton—a large number of them exclusively—in all parts of the globe.

Just how far the oriental demand for cotton fabrics may be increased is something yet to be determined. The far east has not been altogether in a settled condition for several years. The prosperity that peace would bring to China, for one thing, has been postponed year by year. It must come, of course, and with it an enormous increase in the purchasing power of its millions. Then the capacity of the cotton fields everywhere will be put to their greatest test. By that time, it is but a reasonable expectation, cultivation will be so improved as to greatly increase the yield per acre, thus maintaining that steadiness of price which is believed to be essential to the prosperity of all concerned.

A BOSTON house that has made a reputation in foreign trade carried on under conditions fast altering has shown its virility and its versatility by deciding to enter the Panama route competition as soon as the canal opens. With this purpose in view orders for construction of two large steamships to carry freight have been given to the Fore River yards. A decision of this kind is encouraging to promoters of Boston's growth as a shipping center, especially as it indicates that some Bostonians to the manner born are alive to their civic obligations. With so much of Boston's reserve wealth finding investment in all sorts of mining, engineering and construction schemes in the West, in Mexico, South America and in Asia even, it sometimes is altogether inexplicable how reluctant local capital is to take any part in extension of local shipping interests. Descendants of owners and captains of the finest clipper fleets the world ever saw, men who made the stars and stripes known over the seven seas, can with difficulty be made to see that Boston's marine interests might be vivified by the investment of some of the funds which came to them through the ancestors' bold business enterprise and nautical skill. Here is a case of business administration where there seems to be a sense of obligation to the present and to the future.

With increase of migration to the United States of dwellers along the Mediterranean and with growing favor of the tour abroad which enables the visitor from America to make his entry in Europe from the southern ports, passenger business between Italy and the United States has increased rapidly of late years. Freight movement also grows as the American export of manufactured goods sold to regions bordering on the Mediterranean mounts. Consequently Italian navigation companies have ventured of late to compete with the British and German companies for this American business. As proof of the share of this which Boston contributes, it is in order to cite the fact that the Navigazione Generale Italiana has decided to make regular sailings to and from Boston with some of its largest craft. Hitherto New York has been the only terminal of the company in the United States.

### Civic Beauty in Window Flower Boxes

RECOGNIZING a custom almost universal abroad and desiring its continuance among immigrants, the New York city branch of the national plant, flower and fruit guild has for some years past been distributing flower window boxes among the tenements of the East Side. For the reason that the branch took on some other charges this year the usual number of boxes distributed was greatly reduced. The other charges referred to included an enlargement of the children's garden on the Rockefeller land, at Sixty-fourth street and the East river, a most worthy philanthropy, but it is regrettable that this had to be done at the cost of window ornamentation in a section where ornamentation is a positive need. However, this instance is typical of the tendency to fall away from a custom that has never taken perfect root in the United States. Neighborhoods in towns and cities have followed it for a time; something else that seemed to call for more immediate attention has interfered, and gradually it has been neglected and abandoned.

The early Spanish brought the window box custom to America first of all, and it still survives wherever they have had a foothold. The early French brought it also, and its impress is felt to this day in New Orleans, St. Louis, Quebec and Montreal. Then the Germans brought it, and wherever they settled the window box was to be found. It is to be seen still in the German and German-American districts of the great middle western cities. The Italians, and other southern Europeans were the latest to transplant the custom on these shores, and it is observed to a considerable degree in such districts as the East Side in New York, the North End in Boston and in the Latin quarters of other American cities.

But it does not extend very far beyond the districts in which it has been originally transplanted, nor does it after the lapse of a few years always flourish there. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the American tourist abroad is almost invariably charmed by the prevalence of the custom. For it is a beautifying influence throughout the continent of Europe and in the Central and South American republics. The fact that it does not thrive in the United States is due to no lack of popular love for flowers. It seems to be due, rather, to a general indisposition to take on the responsibility of caring for the boxes. They are exacting in their demands if they are not to be disfigurements instead of ornaments, but considered in the light of their contribution to civic beauty and taste they are worth the trouble. What seems to be demanded is leadership in every neighborhood, and leadership, for a time, at least, through organization.

St. Louis entertains serious doubts as to whether the club sandwich is made up from original packages or from left-overs. There are, of course, club sandwiches and club sandwiches in St. Louis as elsewhere.

IF THE railroads are doing none too well at present, the question is, will their circumstances be improved if they shall be compelled to meet the \$15,000,000 expense attached to the investigation which is to determine just what their circumstances are?

OF COURSE it is not those who can show prime commercial paper who experience difficulty in obtaining accommodation.

### Boston's New Shipping Gains

### The Fusion Against Tammany

HAD the effort to fuse the anti-Tammany forces of the city disclosed less division of opinion and ambition among the rival groups there would be a livelier hope now that the candidate and platform agreed upon by the citizens would commend themselves to a majority of New York's voters. Politics in distinction from statesmanship has counted for more than it should have. On the other hand, maybe it was expecting too much to think that as large and representative a committee as assumed the task of selecting a standard bearer and defining a platform, should agree from the first on who was best fitted to lead. Much, in such a contingency, depends upon a point of view as to civic reform. Men of ability, character and social vision, for instance, could readily differ, and have, as to whether it were strategic to name a man with proved capacity to enforce law and expose graft and worse, or a man with demonstrated vision and will in foreseeing and meeting urban problems of the largest and most constructive kind. Each point of view has its many champions.

When it comes to consideration of the platform on which the campaign is to be waged the results of a more harmonious temper are discernible. The goal is "municipal government independent of national politics and boss rule and administered impartially for the welfare of the community." The method is to be by a very much increased measure of home rule, by thoroughgoing reform of the police department, by thrifty and prudent financing including sound budgetary control of expenditures, effective accounting, discovery and appropriation of new sources of revenue, full control of all public utilities and franchises, and a definite "social program." Contrasted with the platforms of earlier campaigns against Tammany waged by reformers, the 1913 one is concrete, inclusive and rests back on bases of success wherever American urban conditions have been elevated during the past quarter of a century.

IF GOVERNOR MAJOR of Missouri can get 300,000 men to respond to his call for a day's work upon the roads—or even if he can get half that number—his plan must be pronounced a success. The idea of calling upon the women of the state to furnish food for the men shows that he is full of resources. His next step should be to get the children interested. By that time the Legislature and the county and town governments might be inspired to do their share.

AMERICAN national, state and municipal inspection of table supplies has apparently made little progress in the matter of assuring ripe fruit to the consumers. Some, of course, are especially favored, because they possess the means of obtaining the best the market affords, but the great majority, and to as great an extent in 1913 as in 1903, must at present put up with fruit that is picked unripe. The banana and some other tropical fruit may be safely picked unripe and ripened on shipboard, in railway trains and in warehouses, but fruit of the temperate zone that is subjected to artificial ripening processes is unfit for use. Great quantities of melons, berries, peaches and pears that find their way to the fruit stands of cities would never have passed faithful inspection.

There would be less ground for complaining of the flooding of the markets with unripe fruit if the old conditions of shipment prevailed. This is an age of refrigeration, of perfect refrigeration. Shippers, transportation agencies, cold storage men and others never tire of telling the public how much it has to be thankful for in the progress of refrigeration. It makes possible shipments to Atlantic and Pacific ports of meats from Argentina and Australia. It makes possible the distribution of butter and eggs from Sweden and Norway and Denmark throughout Europe. Lack of it used to explain why the southern or western American grower was compelled to pick fruit unripe. Allowance had to be made for the transportation of the products to distant points. But this does not hold good now. Ripe fruit can be shipped to almost any distance. It is shipped, as already intimated, to meet a certain demand. Inspection should be such as to render impossible the shipment of unripe fruit to meet any form of demand.

THERE is nothing startling in the evidence or the recommendations of the California commission respecting the alliance between railroads and express companies if one has kept in touch with reports of federal investigators of this particular phase of the monopoly and transportation problem. The interstate commerce commission was nearly if not quite as severe in its recent comment on the consequences of a like union between express and railway companies dividing the New England business. Of course some relief to the public already has come from the parcel post and more is to follow. But so long as the right to engage in this form of transportation of goods and valuables is conceded by society to privately managed agencies the right must carry with it willingness of the corporation to submit to community control both in the matter of rates and of relations with the public carriers. What with multiplication of state public utilities commissions which have substantial power and the interstate commission's growing assertion of authority, the day of the old system of cooperative exploitation of the community is about over so far as extortionate tolls for distributing packages of products is concerned.

The significance of the California report is in the thorough, prolonged search of documentary evidence on which it is based, in its clear exposition of the indefensible relations between railways and express companies which have been discovered, and in the intimation that society can much better do for itself what it has in the past permitted an interested group of persons with monopolistic tendencies and habits to do. Therefore not only is a drastic cut in rates ordered but also the question raised of getting a socially controlled distributing agency organized. If the federal parcel post service expands as rapidly and inclusively as now seems probable, the states scarcely need plan for action.

THE MODERN MILLER asserts that the quality of American wheat harvested so far is the best grown in many years, and as a result the first run of new flour is giving great satisfaction to consumers. Farmers complain that prices are too low, but housekeepers are yet to be heard from on this point.

### Picked Before They Are Ripe

### The Railroads and Express Rates